FBIS DAILY REPORT

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STROESSNER, FIGUEIREDO OPEN ITAIPU DAM SPILLWAY

PY051750 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1153 GMT on 5 November begins live coverage of the ceremony officially opening the 14 spillway gates of Itaipu Binational Hydroelectric Dam on the Parana River on the border between Paraguay and Brazil.

The coverage begins with the arrival of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, his wife and entourage at the site of the first ceremony where they are met by Enzo Debernardi, vice president of Itaipu Binational Enterprise. While awaiting his Brazilian counterpart, President Stroessner exchanges greetings with those surrounding him.

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo arrives at 1402 GMT and the two presidents exchanges bows from a distance and stand at attention while the national anthems of Paraguay and Brazil are played. At the end of the Brazilian anthem Presidents Stroessner and Figueiredo move toward each other and embrace. After a brief exchange of words, the two presidents start receiving the greetings of the dignitaries in the Paraguayan president's entourage followed by those of the Brazilian president's entourage.

After posing for the photographers, the two presidents review the honor guard of the Paraguayan Marshal Francisco Solando Lopez Military School and then begin walking toward the car which will take them to the reviewing stand near the spillway.

The two presidents arrive at the reviewing stand and take their seats flanked by Itaipu President Jose Costa Cavalcanti and Vice President Enzo Debernardi. At 1443 GMT President Stroessner begins to speak to those assembled. He speaks for 12 minutes and is followed by Brazilian President Figueiredo who speaks for 13 minutes.

After the speeches the two presidents lower a special lever which opens the spillway gates. The gates slowly begin to open releasing the water of the reservoir, which streams down the spillway, hits the breakwater and pours in the near-dry bed of the Parana River.

Twenty eight minutes later the gates reach their maximum opening, and the two presidents move to uncover a memorial plaque. The two presidents then enter the car which will take them to an informal round of talks and a luncheon to be held in their honor. Live coverage ends at 1535 GMT.

Stroessner Speech

PY052156 Asuncion Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1443 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Speech by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner at the official ceremony opening the spillway gates at the Itaipu Binational Hydroelectric Dam -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Gen Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo. We are attending this historic ceremony of the filling of the reservoir with a profound feeling of brotherhood. This new meeting with Your Excellency -- outstanding statesmand and noble friend of my country -- will mark another expression of our peaceful spirit and solidarity. This is the highest testimony of our bilateral relations developed within the framework of understanding, cooperation and reciprocal efforts as sovereign and friendly nations -- nations which are showing the Americas and the world the results of a real and constructive international policy.

This monumental Itaipu dam, the largest in the world, built by Paraguayans and Brazilians with equal rights and obligations, will be handed to posterity as the magnificent results of our good relations. The treaty signed in Brasilia on 26 April 1973 was a significant and historic cornerstone in our relations concerning the use of the Parana River resources which our two countries jointly own.

To our geographic link we have added the spiritual reality of our creative will in order to demonstrate that the cause of friendship among people is not served with mere words but with projects which strengthen the links of brotherhood. [applause]

Itaipu is amazing because of its gigantic size, but it is also amazing because of the human spirit and perseverance that went into its building. This is not only a miracle of science and technology. This is the testimony of a great creative ability which, with God's help, intelligence, know-how, work and self-denial have overcome all the obstacles in the risks which have been taken with strength and firmness. [applause]

We are here viewing a marvelous accomplishment which is admired by the world as a colossal effort of the imagination, intelligence and willpower to face the challange of the future. We are truly proud that the greatness of Itaipu -- proof of our great friendship -- has materialized as a tribute not only to an idea for the development of our nations but also as a magnificent historical work which will last forever as a model of fruitful international harmony. [applause]

An enterprise of this magnitude, unequaled in its importance in the entire world, can only come to a happy conclusion when there is continuity of efforts and this is the result of the continuity of a superior ideal. We are showing a true understanding of the duties of solidarity among peoples who are linked by the same dedication to peace, friendship and faith in the future.

Directors, technicians and the entire Paraguayan and Brazilian personnel stand out for their abilities and because they are building this monument of everlasting value, which is the pride and joy of the Republic of Paraguay and the Federative Republic of Brazil, with the strength of their muscles and their intelligence. [applause]

We are pleased because the Itaipu Hydroelectric Dam, in addition to creating riches which will generate more well-being, will also represent the wealth and virtues of our peoples who are transforming a fascinating project into a reality which humanity will remember as one of the most magnificent human undertakings.

I am happy to point out that the work has been carried out on schedule and, in some cases, ahead of schedule, which proves the great sense of responsibility and the persistent effort placed in this project.

This undertaking allows the acquisition of valuable scientific and technological knowledge which will be of great use for the exploitation of other hydraulic resources.

This monumental work will open the doors for Paraguay to a brilliant future full of opportunities. It can speed up its development based on the creative capacity of our nobel, working and patriotic people. [applause]

On this happy occasion, I am very pleased to point out the spirit of cooperation which the Federative Republic of Brazil has had with my fatherland and which can be appreciated through the important works and initiatives such as the Eastern Highway, which, through the Friendship Bridge [bridge over the Parana River which joins Brazil and Paraguay] -- pride of Brazilian engineering -- allows us to reach the duty-free zone of Paranagua, the survey for the utilization of the Acaray and Monday rivers, the Concepcion-Pedro Juan Caballero Highway, the bridge over the Apa River, the loan granted to finance the construction of the steel plant, the loan for the construction of the Yby Yau-Pedro Juan Caballero Highway and the treaty for the construction of the soybean railway which will give Paraguay another outlet to the Brazilian ports on the Atlantic.

In order to point out this high spirit of cooperation, I also want to mention the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between our two countries on 4 December 1975 which serves as the framework for other innumerable enterprises of mutual benefit which we may undertake in the future.

We will have a source of clean and renewable energy from the Itaipu Hydroelectric Dam which will also have incalcuable dynamic effects in the social and economic sectors of our two peoples.

The fact that Itaipu has needed almost no foreign technical aid is a matter of great satisfaction. The construction of this dam has been an opportunity wisely used to develop our own technology to the point of placing Paraguay and Brazil at the vanguard in this type of undertaking.

These beneficial results are reached through cooperation. During the building of the dam, we behaved as good partners as was expected from our good friendship. Hundreds of thousands of men of the two nations have coexisted and jointly confronted the challenges of such a complex and difficult undertaking without ever coming to disagreements or conflictive situations. Everything is developing positively because everything is carried out in the traditional Paraguayan-Brazilian spirit of friendship.

Our countries were able to maintain their faith that the Itaipu treaty, which because of the novelty of almost all its segments was not based on any previous experiences, would always yield equitable results, even within the continuously changing conditions of the world economy.

The government and people of Paraguay attend this important act with faith and optimism. These are feelings which stem from our national reality which is of peace, prosperity and political stability, based on a democratic constitution, on the free development of the political parties which are legally recognized in clean and periodic elections and in the normal functioning of the powers of state.

Our peaceful revolution is based on nationalism, on the law, the respect for human dignity and social justice.

The Republic of Paraguay contributes to the international coexistence with its desire for peace and cooperation with the friendly countries. Our foreign policy is firm, clear and irreversible. It is based on the universally recognized postulates of juridical equality, nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries, self-determination of the people and the peaceful solution of controversies.

Our republic maintains that all the member countries of the United Nations and the OAS which have signed the respective charters, should contribute to strengthening these organizations so that they may serve the cause of peace, security and well-being of the people more efficiently. [applause]

We believe that the most developed countries should contribute to the effort being made by those developing countries as the imperative of the spirit of justice that should prevail in international relations.

Your Excellency Mr President, Itaipu is erected as an outstanding example of the reciprocal will of two fraternal nations in the midst of a world which witnesses with concern and anguish the dramatic situations which stem from dissension. It will not only be the largest hydroelectric dam in the world, a gigantic monument of concrete and steel, it will be a wonderful moral support, an everlasting symbol of unity, coexistence and fraternity.

Itaipu calls on us to continue promoting our useful relations in the fields of scientific, technological, cultural and economic cooperation and the evergrowing relationship between our armed forces.

On this day of real Americanist integration I affectionately and with best wishes for prosperity greet the great and fraternal people of Brazil through their chief of state Gen Joao Batista de Oliveira Figueiredo. [applause]

Your Excellency Mr President, Itaipu is the fruit of our spiritual energy of sovereign and friendly people who are vigorously propelling themselves into the future, working in peace, harmony and cooperation.

This magnificent Itaipu dam, the largest in the world, which we praise today as the future generations will, will have the virtue of strengthening even more so our exemplary friendship, which is guided toward the same future of grandeur for the happiness of the Republic of Paraguay and the sister nation the Federative Republic of Brazil. [applause]

Figueiredo Speech

PY051945 Asuncion Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1455 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Speech in Portuguese by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo at the official ceremony held on opening of spillway gates of Itaipu Binational Hydroelectric Dam -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency Gen Alfredo Stroessner, president of the Republic of Paraguay. This meeting marks the conclusion of the construction of Itaipu, and representes a great moment in the history of relations between Brazil and Paraguay. Its importance, however, surpasses the limits of our two nations to acquire a continental importance.

In the current climate of crisis and pessimism which I discussed at the UN General Assembly, an event such as this one reaffirms the confidence in the importance of the human effort to overcome transitory difficulties and seek a future of progress and prosperity.

This event also shows that the financial sacrifice was not in vain, but consolidated the project designed to generate well-being for future generations. As an example to the developing nations, Itaipu shows that our peoples have been able to develop their own technology to build the largest hydroelectric dam in the world. [applause]

In the very heart of the American Continent, Brazil and Paraguay are offering the cause of the Latin American integration, a reality made of cement and steel, a powerful link in the fundamental sector of energy cooperation.

I render my homage from this lofty platform to those who, from the 1960's worked hard to change a gift of nature -- owned jointly by Brazil and Paraguay -- into an area of convergence, of mutual interests, into a practically inexhaustible energy generating source to enhance the quality of life of two nations.

In the very difficult stages of the Itaipu construction process -- the initial agreement, the Itaipu treaty and the initiation of the project -- the figures of Your Excellency -- untiring promoter and conductor of the initiative -- and on the Brazilian side the figures of former Presidents Castelo Branco, who remains in our remembrance, and Costa E Silva as well as Emilio Medici and Ernesto Geisel are stressed with special importance. [applause] Presidents Emilio Medici and Ernesto Geisel contributed so much to make the dream of this ceremony come to pass. [applause]

I pay sincere homage to those who since 1975, when the construction of Itaipu really began, contributed their effort and decisions to the exceptional results which have allowed the total fulfillment of the Itaipu treaty, as far as technical and timetable requirements are concerned. I stress the following points in this framework: firm, balanced and competent relations; the leaders of the Itaipu Binacional Enterprise -- and I must mention here the names of its director general, Jose Costa Cavalcanti, and the deputy director general, Engineer Enzo Debernardi [applause]; I also want to mention the efficient role played by the private enterprises linked to the engineering project, the civilian work, the manufacturing and mounting of the equipment, the engineers, the administrators, and the foremen and workers who labored in the rock quarry, in the technical offices, in the installation factories, both in Brazil and in Paraguay.

Today we are attending the realization of a plan which since its origin has been shaped by fraternal friendship and by the desire for cooperation between nations which like and respect each other. [applause]

We have built Itaipu with faith in the future of our countries and in the capacity of our peoples. We have committed ourselves to building an unparaelleled project. The fruits of the tasks, which at times involved more than 40,000 workers simultaneously, will always be here, incorporated in each part of this tremendous work.

Itaipu is a positive reality before our eyes. It is the symbol of the firmness of the ties between Brazil and Paraguay and ipitomizes the manner in which two sovereign nations can develop the spirit of equity and cooperation at the highest level with fruitful results. [applause]

The motivation for cooperation between Brazil and Paraguay has positive effects, not only in the bilateral field, but also in the regional sector. Faithful to the spirit and content of the River Plate Basin Agreement, Itaipu is an example of development in the area. The agreement on the hydroelectric exploitation of Itaipu and Corpus of 1979, considering this future Paraguayan-Argentine undertaking, secures a convergence of interests with important regional repercussions.

Today I want to reaffirm the conviction we expressed in the joint declaration signed in Asuncion in April 1980, that the tightening of bilateral ties among the different Latin American nations is a victory for all other nations. [applause]

Mr President, for the fourth time as chief of state, I am grateful to have the opportunity to meet with Your Excellency. This shows the friendship between us and points up the same ideals which bring our countries closer together. All these meetings have been marked by a positive exchange of opinions on subjects of common interests in an atmosphere of great cordiality and frankness. [applause]

Among the contacts we have maintained, I especially want to mention the visit I had the satisfaction of making to Paraguay. I cherish the days I stayed in Asuncion in April 1980. I experienced on that occasion feelings not to be forgotten, comparable to those during the years I lived in the Paraguayan capital. [applause]

Your Excellency and I held talks during my stay in Paraguay which allowed us to appraise Brazilian-Paraguayan relations and to discuss the prospects for expanding these relations.

The different instruments which make up the legal framework of these relations secure the fruitfulness of our positons and lead me to look forward with optimism to the future of our countries. The desire to achieve the increasingly more important results of bilateral cooperation is seen in these agreements. We are ready to continue advancing without hesitation in the field of understanding and joint efforts, and the construction of Itaipu is a clear proof this.

Despite the difficulties of the world situation, of the problems which are affecting our nations and the need to overcome all kinds of obstacles, we are complying with one of the basic principles of international coexistence of our times: cooperation.

A few weeks ago, at the 37th UN General Assembly, I had the opportunity to refer to the moral and political need for cooperation to make the destinies of the international community secure.

The tremendous technical complexity of Itaipu contrasts with the simplicity of the objectives which are charateristics of the cooperation between our two nations. Paraguay and Brizil are demonstrating that they want to carry out this cooperation with frankness and fidelity. [applause]

Mr President, Itaipu is a monument in honor of two neighboring nations which, having faith in themselves, and having mutual confidence and understanding between each other, have been able to join efforts to build an unparalleled projects.

We both know that many eyes are today focusing on this platform here at Itaipu, an example of cooperation between two nations, in a period of serious tensions and misunderstandings. Those who are participating in these celebrations, even those residents of the farthest points of our nations, know that we have not lost the great opportunity which history has given us. [applause]

BIGNONE SPEECH HAILS UN 'VICTORY' ON FALKLANDS

FY060213 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Speech by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone from government house in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Text] Argentines: A few hours ago the majority of the nations of the world approved a resolution which gives vigor and strength to our historic claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. This news comes to us during a week in which we honor the memory of the sons of the nation who died defending its integrity. It is as if by divine providence the majority of humanity wants to strengthen our faith and confidence in justice. The new diplomatic tool, which is the result of Latin American conviction, had the loyal support of those who have always understood the reason for our claim and even had the favorable vote of those who up to now seemed not to understand that they were facing a just and deeply American cause. It is a victory of Latin American unity and solidarity and an important achievement for Argentina's interests.

The overall favorable vote, made up of favorable votes cast by countries with different ideologies, asserts and confirms the value and validity of our rights over a part of the world which undoubtedly belongs to our territory and our America. Ninety independent states have clearly voiced their opinion and have pointed out, in view of the Malvinas case, that maintaining a colonial situation is not in keeping with the UN's idea of universal peace.

We also understand the attitude of those nations which decided to abstain to allow a decision to be made which would be in keeping with reason and justice which are above the reasons which led them to abstain. History will prove to those who opposed this resolution, which is in keeping with the best political and juridicial tradition for the defense of peace, that to strongly defend strictly practical and material interests does not generate authentic respect and sincere feelings.

As for those who went to the extreme of calling the resolution approved by the UN General Assembly cynical, fraudulent and hypocritical, our country can only say that by doing so they are only once again revealing the behavior which has been displayed since the occupation by force of our islands 150 years ago. However, and even in view of this attitude of rejecting the spirit and context of the new resolution, of constant pressure and armed provocations in the South Atlantic, our nation declares that it is willing to do its utmost to achieve a favorable framework for the negotiation and peaceful solution recommended by the UN Assembly.

Our desire to negotiate, which is backed by many years of work and initiative to reach a reasonable and progressive solution to the problem over the Malvinas, only slackened in view of indifference which we hope will not be shown again regarding this new UN impetus. We maintain the same desire for peace, justice, honesty and sincerity, but also maintain the same decision and unsurmountable desire to reincorporate into our national and American territory a part of it which, taken by force, is being unreasonably and illogically kept isolated solely by force.

The understanding shown by the nations that promoted and supported the UN resolution is worthy of praise. We are firmly determined to adopt all attitudes that will be conducive to the successful implementation of the resolution. For this reason, as of today the Republic of Argentina will help the UN secretary general to fulfill the task he is to undertake on orders from the UN General Assembly, which consists of having the two parties resume negotiations.

The United Kingdom must now show its willingness to observe this resolution by abiding by its provisions, or otherwise this nation will see how the isolation that the international community imposed on it last night will become a constant reminder that it is the United Kingdom's fault that a tense situation continues in the South Atlantic.

The support that we, the Argentines, have received for our national cause deserves our acknowledgement and the acknowledgement of forthcoming generations. We express our gratitude to our Latin American brothers for their staunch support and solidarity. They have made the Malvinas cause a cause of their own by giving a strong example of unity to all the world. This unity, which we promise to strengthen, is deeply rooted in the Latin American peoples. The cooperation between the continent's governments in the development of the ideas contained in the resolution that was voted on last night without modifications, shows that, above and beyond political or ideological differences, Latin America continues to be as united regarding great and just causes as it was from the beginning of its common emancipation. This Latin American attitude has gone beyond the limits of the continent, it has been understood, and it has been adopted by the majority of the developing nations and by the developed countries that clearly understand our cause. We express our gratitude to all these countries for their moves to attain peace and their strong desire for resolving through adequate and reasonable means, a conflict that cannot continue to stain, because of its outdated colonialistic characteristics, the history of a human race that has already reached the space age.

We, the Argentines, must recall and express our gratitude to all the Argentine people who lost, pledged or gave their lives so that our nation could reaffirm the right of achieving its full territorial integrity. We must not fool ourselves. The fruit that we picked from the world today is the result of the example that these people gave. Another march toward a peaceful solution to the South Atlantic conflict has already begun. But the sacrifice that they made makes it impossible for the people to be indifferent now. Argentine people: Yesterday I had the privilege and the honor of presiding over a ceremony sponsored by Corrientes Provice in Yapeyu, the homeland of San Martin, in honor of the soldiers of Corrientes Province who died during the heroic deed of the Malvinas. The forces of nature, which are none other than the forces of God, wanted the ceremony initially scheduled for 2 November -- when Catholics remember their dear deceased and when the fatherland remembers those who have died for the fatherland -- to be postponed with yesterday, 4 November. And, I repeat, it was because of those forces of nature which God knows how to control. The emotional ceremony to which I am referring basically consisted of the dedication of a symbolic monument. It depicts an incomplete arc. Incomplete because the task still to be carried out so that it becomes an arc of triumph will be a hard one and it will remind us that no victory is easy. But, just a few hours before its dedication, destiny made that incomplete part of the arc smaller, so that a large quantity of bricks and cement could be added so as to slowly close, as it should be, the arc that the Province of Corrientes is building to honor its dead.

It is our task and our commitment to continue forcefully to seek this objective that has extended across the borders of our fatherland, Argentina, because it has become the cause of America and it is here that a large part of the victory, which the Argentine Republic was able to obtain yesterday in the United Nations, has come to rest. We must not be blinded by easy victories. There is still a great deal to be done and the task we have to carry out is arduous. Let us have the necessary faith and strength to carry out all that has to be done until, in the Malvinas cause, all the free nations of the world say: To the great Argentine nation: greetings [al gran pueblo argentino, salud -- from the Argentin national anthem].

PARTY LEADER SEES RAPPROCHMENT WITH U.S.

PY052115 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA) -- Radical Civic Union leader Enrique Vanoli stated this afternoon that the contacts he maintained with high-ranking U.S. foreign policy officials greatly contributed to changing the U.S. position on the Malvinas Islands at the United Nations.

Vanoli, who returned today from the United States, also told reporters at Ezeiza airport that the establishment of a constitutional government in Argentina will greatly increase the possibilities of negotiations with Great Britian.

Vanoli traveled to the United States representing the Multiparty Group on behalf of which he presented a note to UN Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar, referring to the Malvinas conflict. The radical leader also held meetings with ambassadors and representatives of a score of countries, telling them about the political view of the Pentagon on the conflict with the United Kingdom.

Vanoli stated that the contacts with the United States have been "highly positive" because the groups he was representing -- the political parties -- have been in the intrests of everyone.

"I think that now," he stressed, "the entire world know that the Malvinas issue, far from a military whim -- something Great Britain wants everybody to believe -- has become a Latin American cause."

Vanoli described as positive the meetings he held with Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders and with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick. In this regard, he maintained that those meetings influenced the U.S. decision to back the Latin American proposal over the Malvinas. He said that Ambassador Kirkpatrick "strongly supported that proposal." "There were some objections," he went on, "which, in her opinion, would be overcome."

Vanoli revealed that he told Enders that "if relations with Argentina are to be restored, the U.S. position should change completely." "I think they understood this," he went on, "and, therefore, they changed their position. This does not mean that we Argentines will forget what the United States did, but I think it is a first step to make our relations a little more cordial.

JOURNALISTS DETAINED AT EZEIZA AIRPORT

PY052242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (NA) -- The editor of the magazine QUORUM, which was closed down, and two photographers are being detained at the migrations office of Ezeiza International Airport.

Jose Palozzi was forced by the airport police to go to the migrations office after he had a verbal exchange with the chief of the airport, Air Force Col Salvador Alaimo, when he tried to say goodbye to his wife, Maria Josefina Morales, who departed for Rome.

The detained photographers are Victor Dimola, of NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, and Ismael Gomez, of the newspaper CLARIN.

MOTION ON EXTRADITION OF GARCIA, ARCE APPROVED

PY052126 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2314 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Bolivian Chamber of Deputies today asked the executive branch to request the extradition of former President Luis Garcia Meza and of former Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez from the Argentine Government.

The decision was made following a motion submitted by the Socialist Party One (PS-1), arguing that the two military officers ought to be tried by the Bolivian courts. The PS-1 accused Garcia Meza and Arce Gomez of being involved in drug trafficking and of having committed administrative crimes. The PS-1 motion was approved by over two-thirds of the deputies.

Arce Gomez and Garcia Meza are currently in Argentina.

PAZ ZAMORA INTERVIEWED BY CHILEAN PUBLICATION

PY051220 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 21 Oct 82 pp 55-57

[Undated exclusive interview granted by Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora to COSAS correspondent Malu Sierra in La Paz]

[Excerpts] [Question] Would you say that the Bolivian politicians truly represent the people? Do you represent the people?

[Answer] I believe so. Due to the military crisis which has led the nation into a deadend there is a desire for change in the nation. The people are fed up with military management. At least I see that we epitomize this desire for change, perhaps because there is no one else. This is the meaning of change today. The military cycle and before that the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] did not allow an entire generation to express its ideas. Thus, it so happens that I am the only new man in Bolivian politics. Because of this, perhaps, and irrespective of my own personality, I feel that the Bolivian people see me as the epitome of their desire for change and their desire to see some new faces. However, I would not be able to say how much confidence they have in me. I do know to what extent they believe that I am not just another Bolivian politician who will play with them just as all Bolivian politicians have done so many times. I believe that they feel a mixture of desires to believe and to distrust. They would like to...

[Question] The truth is that Bolivian politicians would not win the Nobel Prize for Peace. Even nowadays we have seen that despite the parliamentary support that Paz Estenssoro gave Siles and you, he did not attend the general session of the Congress and neither did Juan Lechin, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation, the COB. Do you really believe that things will change?

[Answer] I believe that there will be a change. The problems between Paz, Siles and Lechin and their mutual relations no longer have any meaning as far as epitomizing the attitude of their parties or the masses goes. They have their resentments and their loves of 40 years and the fact that one of them may be missing at a historical occasion is understandable at the personal level, bearing in mind the background of their relationships. However, the fact that Lechin is absent does not mean that the COB is against the process. Certainly not. And the fact that Paz does not come does not mean that his party has taken to the underground against the process.

[Question] Don't you believe that all these childish -- or old men's -- squabbles will have an effect on the emerging democracy?

[Answer] It would be ideal if things were different. However, these are mere flaws within a considerable achivement, and it is the achievement that is the important thing. The UDP (Democratic and Popular Unity), for example, has no precedent in this country. If one were to examine past political history one would never find a similar successful experiment, neither in the right nor on the left. The UDP is a miracle of unity in this nation, and that is why I believe that its shortcomings are just flaws in a considerable achievement.

[Question] When people say that Bolivia's democratic experiment will spread beyond the border, to you believe that this will happen by contagion or do you plan to carry out concrete actions?

[Answer] We plan to state our truth, and if our truth spreads beyond the borders...but we do not plan to carry out any actions. Our experience has taught us that revolutions or democracy must not be exported because suddenly one finds oneself running the risk of importing counterrevolutions and antidemocratic tendencies. What we will try to do is to enjoy our experiment, and if this continent happens to be endowed with communicating vessels, then let it be so. There is no desire in us to change the others, but rather to be what we want to be.

[Question] On the day of the general session of the Congress you asked very clearly and vehemently for the help of nations that are friendly to Bolivia in America and the world at large. Do you believe that this international aid will arrive in time to pull Bolivia out of the crisis and protect this democracy?

[Answer] Today, more than ever, we know that the slogan which we used during our struggle -- that Bolivia's political problem is an economic problem -- is correct. At the same time there can be no economic solutions without a political solution. I am very confident that the necessary aid will arrive, because we see that the international community has been affected by the Bolivian phenomenon. I do not know whether it has been affected by the stubborness of the people, who have held three elections and each time they have reaffirmed their mandate, or maybe because of Bolivia's stormy history which appears to be a tradition of coups d'etat. I would seem that the cycle is over and democracy has begun. Maybe it was affected by the criminal nature of Garcia Meza's project to build a drug trafficking state. I do not know if the international community was moved by all these things, but we already have clear signs of the cooperation which this community is willing to give. What worries me most is whether we are prepared to receive it at this time. Because just as one must be capable of giving aid, the other must be capable of receiving it. This is our challenge. But there are possibilities, many possibilities.

[Question] Bolivia's most serious problem is its huge foreign debt. Some people jokingly say it could be easily paid off with the jewels of the Virgin of Guadalupe alone. But others, more seriously, have proposed that the debt be repaid by those who contracted it, particularly General Garcia Meza. Haven't you thought about that?

[Answer] I don't think we can do much about what has been stolen. We will not make a very good deal if we try to recover what was stolen. We must try to correct past mistakes; prosecutions, however, should at least set moral examples so that the people will realize that impunity can no longer prevail. This moral, not economic, value will give new faith to the Bolivian people. In the economic areahat really matters is what we produce in the future.

[Question] Moral prosecution is also highly irritating for the military. Based on this fact and taking into account that they are always ready to return to power, how will you manage to keep them in line?

[Answer] How can we avoid a new attack against democracy? I think this is possible, because of the particular situation the Bolivian military is going through. The military crisis is deep, very deep. And this is not to be taken lightly, but seriously. And, fortunately, a majority sector of the armed forces has become aware of this crisis and is willing to change things. This attitude alone cannot be regarded as a guarantee. Success will depend on the efforts the Bolivian people and government may make to create suitable conditions for the armed forces to behave properly. We cannot just say: "You have been in power, now get back to your barracks."

[Question] The military handed over power, not out of their own will, but because they could not cope with financial bankruptcy. Won't they wait until civilians solve the situation in order to return? There are so many who are willing to assume the presidency, such as a Colonel Rico Toro and so many other Garcia Meza disciples...

[Answer] No, that is not quite the point. Hardliners, as they are called in this country, are no longer a threat. That sector, which in one way or another engaged in criminal actions or which was connected with criminals, poses no threat. Now, problems may arise among those who talked a lot about democracy, who fought hardliners. Eventual plans to stage a coup, if there are any, will not come from hardliners, who would not be able to do anything because they are absolutely discredited, both locally and internationally. The danger would rather arise among those who have called themselves institutionalists and who, on behalf of institutionalism, may feel they are entitled to start a new military cycle if they think the democratic process faces problems.

[Question] But money, which comes from cocaine, means considerable power...

[Answer] Cocaine is no longer good business in this country because drug trafficking in Bolivia was intimately linked to a political system. Doing away with the political support which drug trafficking needs to develop meant a death blow which, even though not yet felt, will yield its results in the future. Because drug trafficking had official status here, it was a commonly tolerated fact. Therefore, the first step to be taken is to render it unofficial and to outlaw it.

[Question] How will you deactivate a system which, even though illegal, is a source for employment and currency for Bolivia? Wouldn't that amount to deactivating an entire economic system?

[Answer] But it will also amount to deactivating a very huge economic distortion. What were the benefits it brought to the economy? It caused money to circulate within the country. It encouraged peasants to produce more coca, because larger volumes were purchased and at higher rates. But, at the same time, all of this involved a flow of nonregistered dollars which distorted the performance of the economy. Most of that money was taken abroad, and no records were kept of what remained in our country. For example, one area in the services sector developed impressively: amusement centers, hotels. But funds were not channelled toward productive sectors. I believe that the solution to the drug trafficking problem, as deeply rooted as it is in our country's structure, will have to be included in the overall solution to the Bolivian situation. No partial approach will succeed. This is where the United States is making a mistake. The United States is looking at only one side of the problem. They believe a project of so many millions of dollars will do. In addition to this, the United States should first realize that drug trafficking is more harmful to us than to them. They act as if they were the main victims, but we are the main victims. For them it is a medical-moral problem. For us it is a political, economic, medical, moral and a general problem.

What we will ask the United States is that it admit that we have the right to draw up our own plan in keeping with what we think we should do in order to solve this problem here, just as they have the right to draw up theirs. We will ask them to negotiate on the basis of the two plans in order to take the best from each.

[Question] Apart from drug trafficking, which is a key problem for the "hardliner" sector of the armed forces as well as for the United States, there is another issue which may cause even greater problems and that is the presence of communists in the government. The Soviet Union has offered technical and economic cooperation. The Cuban Government has offered cooperation in the aviation field to improve El Alto airport. For how long do you think the Communist Party will take part in the government?

[COSAS editorial note:] For the first time since the beginning of the interview Paz Zamora gets up from his chair and takes his time to answer.

[Answer] I believe that it will remain in government for a long time in the first place because the Soviet Union has made the best deals with the military. One must not forget that while the United States isolated the last military governments, the Soviet Union appointed a member of its Central Committee as ambassador to Bolivia, and this took place during Garcia Meza's government. Our government will possibly be a better guarantee than that of the drug trafficking military officers for a more balanced relationship with the Soviet Union. I presume the United States is taking this into account.

Regarding the Communist Party, well, we are getting to look more like civilized France. We can even afford to have two communist mininsters in the Cabinet...The Communist Party here is very small. I believe that its main characteristic is that its leadership mainly comprises union leaders. We need to have a union movement involved in the process and, as a consequence, integrated with one of the main forces. It is better that it should be involved with the process than being foreign to it. I don't think that for the time being the Communist Party represents a problem within the armed forces nor any other sector. I don't know what may happen in 10 years.

[Question] President Siles Zuazo has stated that he does not plan to resume relations with Chile, but he has mentioned the possibility of a peaceful agreement. What sort of agreement do you have in mind?

[Answer] The government will have to make its first proposal in this regard through the Foreign Ministry. I would like the Chilean people to understand our position. Bolivia is a country which has suffered many territorial losses, but these losses have been of a different nature. Most of these losses have been of a quantitative nature -- physical losses of territory -- except for the loss with Chile, which has been of a qualitative nature. We have lost territory in the Chaco area, but continue to be a member country of the River Plate Basin. We have lost territory in the Amazon, but continue to be a member of the Amazon Pact. We have lost territory on the Pacific and have ceased to be a maritime country, and this is a quality which we have lost. From my point of view this is the issue on which the need to find a solution is based. It can no longer be a protocol solution -- one to avoid further frictions -- but must be a solution which will give us back the quality which we have lost. We believe that on this basis it is possible to reach an agreement through peaceful means, not only because they are provided for by international law, but because they should prevail in the relationship between brother nations which, for right or wrong, are sentenced to live near each other for the rest of their days. This is an issue which must be solved properly because it involves two countries which will always be near each other.

[Question] Don't you think it would be more appropriate to restore relations and once again try to solve the problem through dialogue instead of insisting that the subject be handled by international organizations?

[Answers] In this regard I support the point of view which Bolivia has always upheld, namely that international dialogue with the participation of various parties does not preclude dialogue between two parties. I think that these steps must be taken jointly and that in this regard the understanding between two parties is as valid as the right which the OAS, for example, has to look into this issue.

[Question] Is there any prerequisites for resuming relations with Chile?

[Answer] The prerequisite for resuming relations with Chile is that that country must show its willingness to solve the problems. This is in keeping with history. The Chileans must understand that the Bolivian people are a traumatized people. Therefore, it should be understood that the prerequisite for resuming relations should be based on the fact that the main point of these relations is the Chilean desire to fully solve the problem. One can only understand why Bolivia has established this condition by taking into account that 100 years have elapsed since the beginning of this problem.

[Question] It is stated in Chile that Bolivia's domestic problems preclude the country from making progress in the international sphere. Do you believe this is true?

[Answer] Our problems are our own and the maritime problem is something different. I would never say that Chile cannot come to an agreement with us because we cannot agree with each other. I think that this is a false starting point which reveals Chile's unwillingness to acknowledge the real basic problem. Because no matter how divided we may have been during certain phases of our republic's life, there was one point we all agreed on and that was that Bolivia must have an outlet to the sea.

[Question] But, for instance in 1979 when the OAS met in La Paz and the entire American Continent demanded a sea outlet for Bolivia, Colonel Natush decided to oust the constitutional government...

[Answer] This example is brought up very often. But I want the Chilean people to know that before Natush carried out his coup, the Chilean delegation, headed by Ambassador Daza, walked out of the OAS meeting. It was not Natush's coup which complicated matters regarding the subject of our landlocked situation.

BRIEFS

LABOR NEWSPAPER REAPPEARS -- The newspaper ASAMBLEA, mouthpiece of independent labor sectors until 17 July 1980, has reappeared. This newspaper is published under the management of several labor leaders among whom is Noel Vasquez Valdez, permanent under secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation, (COB). [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Oct 82 p 11 PY]

COCHABAMBA MAYOR TAKES OVER -- Cochabamba, 29 Oct -- Oscar Crespo, president of the higher court of the district, today took the oath of office of Hugo Montero Mur as mayor of Cochabamba City. [La Paz PRWSENCIA in Spanish 30 Oct 82 p 7 PY]

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES ARMY OPPOSES AMNESTY

PA051957 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Nov 82

[By German Charris]

[Text] Defense Minister Fernando Landazabal Reyes emphatically denied allegations by some local media and by some legislators that the Armed Forces are opposed to the amnesty proposal. During an appearance this afternoon before the Chamber of Deputies, the minister confirmed the Armed Forces support for the project and said that as proof of that, there are members of the Armed Forces working for peace:

[Begin recording] Let no one accuse us of not supporting the amnesty in an effort to avoid conflict in the future. The Armed Forces are enthusiastically in favor of the amnesty initiative President Betancur has submitted for the benefit of the country. As I've said previously, the Armed Forces are prepared to observe any such laws that the Congress may issue with a rifle to enforce them and with a sword to assure respect for them. [end recording]

LOPEZ MICHELSEN TO OPPOSE BETANCUR LIBERALS

PA080015 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- There has been various comment among the country's political circles on former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's decision to withdraw from the leadership of the Liberal Party and to dedicate himself to opposition against the current government. Liberal sectors have remained silent on Lopez Michelsen's remarks, indicating that they will await the development of events. Conservative circles have said that this is not a new disclosure, because the former president has been in the opposition from the outset. They indicated that at a Liberal Party legislators' meeting Lopez Michelsen said that the party's ministers were holding their posts on a personal basis and not in the party's name. Observers have said that government and political circles interpreted this statement as an act of opposition to the current government.

M-19 PAYS HOMAGE TO DEAD IN BOGOTA CEMETERY

PA072357 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] A commando group belonging to the 19 April Movement, M-19, occupied the central cemetery today to pay posthumous homage to their companeros who died in the attack on the municipality of China, Cundinamarca Department.

The M-19 members gave a communique to newsman Carlos Ruiz in which they outlined six points on their acceptance of the amnesty. They said that they agree to the amnesty, but that they will never turn in their weapons. The guerrillas, who left wearing hoods and following a M-19 flag, said that they were on a war footing and that they were avenging the torture and vengeance shown by the Colombian Army toward the subversive groups in Colombia.

About 25 M-19 guerrillas were in the cemetery for some 30 minutes. They were seen by several people there.

The M-19 members also said that the communique was signed by the M-19 High Command, including Jaime Bateman Cayon and Carlos Toledo Plata. After giving the communique to newsman Carlos Ruiz, they left the cemetery for an unspecified destination.

FUT CALLS OFF 8 NOV STRIKE, PROMOTES DIALOGUE

PA070017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2338 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Quito, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The Ecuadorean labor unions belonging to the United Workers Front (FUT) decided today to call off the general indefinite srike that they had planned to stage on Monday. Participants in the FUT convention, after 6 hours of deliberations, also resolved to continue the recently initiated dialogue with the government to try to achieve a modification of their socioeconomic policy.

FUT President Jose Chavez, in explaining the two decisions, said that they were made in response to the thinking "of the Ecuadorean people, who do not consider a strike of this nature timely at the moment." Nevertheless, the FUT leader warned that if the negotiations with the government "turn into a stagnant and unproductive dialogue, we will suspend them."

Along with the decision to call off the strike, the FUT decided to promote "worker mobilizations" throughout the country beginning on 15 November and to call a new convention in the near future, for discussion of the outcome of the dialogue with the government.

PEASANT LEADERS ASK FOR POLICY CHANGES

PA071753 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Leaders of the National Federation of Peasant Organizations, FENOC, have said that the latest economic measures are the results of tremendous pressures from the oligarchic ultrarightist sectors. FENOC also said that this democratic government is plagued by great limitations and demands because it lacks a politically organized social power base and that the government's stability is, therefore, very fragile. They added that both the rightwing and the pseudoleftwing decide what is best [words indistinct] the darkest aspects of bourgeois order.

In this regard FENOC said: We can see how Leon Febres Cordero joins Jose Chavez, who pretends to represent the country's organized working class. Everybody knows that Chavez obeys President Reagan's neoliberal policy and that apparent opponents are jointly engaged in a campaign to coordinate all forces that wish to destroy the democracy for which the people voted so massively.

After voicing these views, the FENOC leaders proposed that the state assume control over food exports, medicines, agricultural and industrial components as well as banks with foreign capital investments. They also asked for a creative agrarian reform involving fair land distribution, technical assistance and fixed-term credit. In addition, they asked for government efforts to overcome the drop in agricultural production and to establish agrarian inspection offices to regulate labor-management relations.

OIL SALES DIFFICULTIES FORCING USE OF SPOT MARKET

PA071550 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Eduador is currently having trouble implementing its policy on long-term contracts for oil sales. This situation is forcing the sale of a substantial volume of oil on the spot market at less than $32.50 a barrel.

Recently, the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, called for bids for export sales through the long-term contracts specifying 12,000 barrels of crude per day. However, official sources have reported that the deadline for submission of bids was extended due to the lack of buyers [as heard] but because CEPE wants to get better price offers.

PARTIES FAVOR FREEZE ON TRADE WITH ARGENTINA

PA051620 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 3 Nov (AFP) -- The three main political parties of Venezuela agreed today to ask the Venezuelan Government "to continue the freeze on bilateral trade with Argentina until the Argentine officials take firm and convincing steps towards democratization."

Carlos Canache Mata, parliamentary spokesman of the principal social democratic opposition party, Democratic Action, AD, said: "The political repression in Argentina has increased after bodies of persons who disappeared during the military regimes were found. Meanwhile, Argentine paramilitary groups have increased their illegal activities."

Leonardo Ferrer, spokesman for the social Christian government party, COPEI, said, "As members of the Latin American community, we hope that Argentina will take firm and convincing steps towards a democratic process that has been widely publicized by the military government, but its strategy in this regard has not been defined so far."

German Lairet, leader of the Marxist-oriented Movement for Socialism, MAS, pointed out that "we are concerned that the repression might have recently increased in Argentina."

The three spokesmen agreed that "the missing-persons problem has not only influenced the Argentine people's awareness, but also the search for a conciliatory solution."

HAVANA INTERVIEWS LEFTIST CANDIDATE RANGEL

PA060504 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Venezuelan Deputy Jose Vicente Rangel, a presidential candidate of the "New Alternative, Communist Party and other sectors" for the 1983 elections, in the Venezuelan Congress building in Caracas; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Deputy Rangel, it has been said that there has recently been a trend toward the normalization of Venezuelan-Cuban relations. In your opinion, what factors or actions could contribute to this?

[Answer] I think that such things as cultural, sports and technical exchanges and the opening of trips and tourism by Venezuelans to Cuba and Cubans to Venezuela will contribute to improving relations. At the same time, I think it is urgent that bilateral official delegations be exchanged to explore the possibilities of a definite thawing of relations. I think we have a good opportunity at this time. I also think that Cuba's gesture on the occasion of Venezuela's request to join the Nonaligned Countries Movement -- that support reflected very well on the Cuban government, especially if one bears in mind the history of provocations by the Venezuelan Government -- should help Venezuelan Government leaders understand that Cuba is not an aggressor, that it is a friendly country and that good relations have always existed between the Venezuelan and Cuban peoples. I think that everything that links our two peoples, as well as the measures the two governments can implement, will definitely help improve relations.

[Question] Deputy Rangel, the polls indicate that even united, the Venezuelan left has little prospect of winning the elections next year. Why do you think it is nevertheless important that the left participate in those elections, and that it obtain a large number of votes?

[Answer] In my view, the polls show quite a high figure for a left that seems to be divided. If we add up the percentages of Petkoff and Rangel, we see that they amount to 13 or 14 percent. Meanwhile, former President Caldera, who has great prestige and is a leader of the party that obtained the largest numberof votes in the last elections, has only 20 percent. Fifteen percent are still undecided. The high percentage of the Democratic Action [AD] party candidate is due to the fact that it is a ticket that was decided almost a year ago and has been [words indistinct]. That is why I belive in unity. I think that unity not only adds up numbers but multiplies them. The multiplying effect of unity is tremendous. There are many people who upon seeing the division of the left prefer to cast their vote for AD or Copei because they think that to vote for the left is to throw away their vote. If there were a single left-wing candidate, they would be sure that their vote was not being thrown away, and that they were contributing something valuable for the future. In this sense, I think the effort for unity is justified from all viewpoints, electorially and socially. I think the presence of the left in this electoral process is imperative because it would break the existing bipolar system. This would have more social than electoral consequences. Furthermore, the Venezuelan constitutional system establishes that an important legislative force will also play an important role in the country's democratic process.

[Question] Is there any recent indication that you are moving toward that unity?

[Answer] Well, the indications that exist are the following: Some months ago there were four leftwing candidates: Salom Meza Espinoza of the MEP [People's Electoral Movement], Moises Moleiro of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], Teodoro Petkoff of the MAS [Movement For Socialism], and Jose Vicente Rangel of the New Alternative [Nueva Alternativa], the Communist Party and other sectors. At this time only two of us are left: Petkoff and Rangel. I think it is always easier to get two to reach agreement than four. At the same time, a minimum basic program has been approved by the Leftwing Coordinating Board. In other words, the problem at this time is not one of program. This was solved in view of the approval of this minimum program by all the leftwing sectors that participated in the Coordinating Board. If the problem is not one of program, since one has already been approved, and if there are only two candidacies left, and if there is strong popular pressure for a single candidacy, I do not think optimism is unjustified. I think it is fully justified. In 2 or 3 months, and by April 1983, on the basis of the polls and the results of the public events, one of the two candidacies will impose itself.

[Question] Deputy Rangel, do you wish to add anything else?

[Answer] I just want to reiterate my friendship toward the Cuban people and tell the Cubans that I am a man who favors a policy of peace and understanding between our two countries and also in the Caribbean region. Thank you very much.

CTM LEADER ASSURES NO STRIKES NEXT WEEK

FL061230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Fidel Velazquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM], has said that at least 23,000 workers affiliated with the CTM have worked out agreements with their employers and, he assured, there will be no strikes next week. The CTM leader said the wage raises range from 10 to 35 percent.

For his part, Luis Jose Dorantes Segovia, president of the Labor Congress, said the state does not intend to set wage ceilings, nor does it have the legal right to do so. He denied that the Mexican Government had reached an agreement with the IMF to set wage ceilings for the country. Dorantes Segovia made his remarks in response to statements made by trade union groups to the extent that the IMF demanded, among other things, a reasonable wage increase in Mexico before it would grant credit.

JOURNALISTS CHARGE OFFICIAL ABUSING REFUGEES

FL041310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0239 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Chiapas immigration representative Cesar Morales was accused here today by four foreign journalists of having no respect for the human rights of Guatemalans and ignoring presidential orders.

Jan van der Putten, Manuel Angel Ocampo, Jens Leghman and Soledad Cano, journalists from the Netherlands, Norway and Spain, said during a press conference that they had visited refugee camps in Chiapas, and that in Rancho Tejas, Dolores and two other municipalities near the city of Cuauhtemoc, Chiapas, they had found Conasupo [Government Basic Commodities Company] stores and health and assistance clinics looted and burned apparently by men under orders issued by Cesar Morales.

Nearly 5,000 Guatemalan families holding papers from the Mexican Commission for Aid to Refugees have been left homeless after being kicked out of the refugee camps by immigration officials, the journalists said.

The journalists said they were threatened with deportation by Morales because, he said, the president's orders were of no concern to him, he received his orders from Immigration Director Diana Torres. The journalists added that the Chiapas immigration representative had detained another three journalists last week, an Austrian, a Netherlander and an Italian, who were working in the camps.

The journalists said that Morales sells Guatemalans to large Chiapan farms for 100 pesos each and those who refuse to work as farms hands are sent back to the border.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES GUATEMALANS' SAFETY

PA071458 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Mexican Government has committed itself to guaranteeing the physical safety of more than 40,000 Guatemalan peasants and indians who have sought refuge in Mexican territory after having fled the repression of the military regime in Guatemala.

Mexican Interior Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana has announced that his country will not deport those Guatemalan citizens who come to Mexico for personal or family reasons. He also reiterated that his government will maintain its traditional policy on asylum.

PRD LEADERSHIP REPORTEDLY RESIGNS EN MASSE

PA061609 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 82 p A 4

[By Vladimir Sandoval]

[Text] Complete silence has surrounded the resignation of the Board of Directors of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) and the alleged trips abroad of its main leaders.

PRD Secretary General Ernesto Perez Balladares has resigned for unknown reasons while PRD Vice President Jorge Medrano resigned his position upon being appointed consul in Geneva, Switzerland.

All have declined comment to LA PRENSA on their resignation from the PRD board. PRD president Berta Torrijos de Arosemena has not been visiting the party's offices and it has not been reported that she has returned from Spain.

A source close to the official political circles said that the crisis within the PRD is the result of a political power struggle between the party's leftist and rightist factions. "The Torrijists and the party's leftwing do not look with favor on General Paredes' presidential candidacy on the PRD's ticket in 1984," it was indicated.

It has been asserted that General Paredes will retire from the National Guard in December to be named the official (PRD) candidate and that both the leftwing and the Torrijist group will try at all costs to block his candidacy in an effort to show their displeasure because Paredes has destroyed several of the Torrijist regime's "achievements."

Likely candidates for the PRD posts are Jose G. Montenegro, Luis de Leon Arias, Roberto Gonzalez Revilla, Manuel Balbino Moreno and Oyden Ortega.

CONEP LETTER ASKS BANANA WORKERS FOR PRUDENCE

PA061400 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Dulcidio Gonzelez, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, in a letter addressed to (Jose Morris), secretary general of the Union of Chiriqui Land Company Workers, Puerto Armuelles area, said that labor and management leaders must think carefully about how to avoid playing into the hands of the Marxist left, since it would be regrettable to see intelligent men play the role of tools.

The CONEP president added that it is not true that private enterprise and the national government were not concerned about the Panamanians who work on Banana plantations. Gonzalez added that the national government has always been concerned that all workers receive respect and consideration, and proof of this was the difficult situation that General Paredes recently solved.

The CONEP letter added that CONEP has issued a plea on behalf of the Independent Banana Producers so they can maintain and increase their profits, in this manner increasing the distribution of capital in the country. Today we again plead on their behalf when we ask that the ports remain open so that they can export their fruit and avoid wasting the effort spent in production.

In his lengthy letter to union leader (Jose Morris), the CONEP president pointed out that in a recent trip to Central America he was told that because of the lack of prudence and serenity in Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, today those countries face the loss of social capital invested in the banana areas, and this should be food for thought for Panamanian banana workers. In conclusion, the CONEP president reiterated and insisted that the national economy must be preserved because it is a main source of work. I ask you, as good Panamanians, to try and keep black sigatoka from spreading in the plantations and learn from the Pacific Banana Corporation, Cobapa, strike during which thousands of patches were lost.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO RETURNS FROM U.S., COMMENTS ON TRIP

PA072221 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] On his arrival at Juan Santamaria International Airport, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez was interviewed by local media on President Luis Alberto Monge's visit to the United States. Volio told the newsmen that they were very pleased at the way they were treated by U.S. officials. Here is Foreign Minister Volio's statement to the newsmen:

[Begin recording] President Monge did a great deal for our country's prestige. He reiterated our people's commitment to democracy during a meeting attended by representatives of more than 34 countries of various continents.

Monge stressed the need to strengthen democracy and to implement the necessary mechanisms so that the people can always freely express their will and their desire to reassert their sovereignty, through their votes.

The ovation given President Monge yesterday in one of the large rooms of the U.S. Senate, on a very special occasion, attended by the most outstanding intellectual figures of the 34 countries and by a variety of Costa Ricans, representing all political trends, who reside in the United States, demonstrated the significance of President Monge's speech. He spoke of democracy in Costa Rica, which, though certainly a small country, is mature in many ways and is determined to defend its freedoms against any enemy, whether rightist or leftist, particularly against those who are currently trying to put an end to representative, pluralist and participative democracy in Costa Rica and to establish Marxism-Leninism in our country. It was really a very important moment. [end recording]

VOLIO TO INVITE GUATEMALA TO JOIN PEACE FORUM

PA071900 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez returned yesterday afternoon from Washington, where, along with President Luis Alberto Mongue, he participated in the conference on development of democracy and free elections.

Volio will stay in Costa Rica only some 36 hours because he is scheduled to leave tomorrow, Monday, for Guatemala to explain to his counterpart, Eduardo Castillo Arriola, the goals of the Forum for Peace and Democracy. Volio will also meet with Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt on Tuesday to brief the president on the forum's objectives and to invite Guatemala to take part in the next meeting of this new regional organization.

MONGE TO VISIT PUERTO RICO 7-9 NOVEMBER

PA072227 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Juan, Puerto Rico -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge is expected here today, Saturday, from the United States, where he met with President Ronald Reagan. President Monge, who is accompanied by his wife Doris, Information Minister Armando Vargas Araya and 14 Legislative Assembly deputies, will remain in Puerto Rico for a 3-day good will tour.

Monge is scheduled to deliver the keynote address tomorrow at the Puerto Rican Cooperative Leagues' annual meeting. Monge will also be received on Monday by the Puerto Rican legislative branch; by Cardinal Luis Aponte Martinez; by Luis A. Ferre, a former governor of Puerto Rico; by Rafael Hernandez Colon, president of the opposition Popular Party; and by Ruben Berrios, president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party.

ELECTIONS SEEN AS VOTE FOR CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

PA060443 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The great failure of President Reagan's policy is cause for special satisfaction among Latin Americans. It is quite clear that his drastic cold war attitude, his imposition of unpopular economic policies and the often demagogic manner in which the Republicans presented their ideas were the main causes for the condemnation and repudiation by the U.S. people. In a democracy such feelings can be measured. Because the United States is a democracy and the people of the United States were educated to live in a democracy, we can appraise the serious political mistakes and [word indistinct] policy. This is the triumph of freedom because it can be measured as well as criticized.

The crisis experienced by the United States, brought about by many factors, is getting more serious with each day of this Republican government. Many big enterprises have closed down or are about to do so. The people of the United States are experiencing galloping inflation and are really scared, but the reduction in social aid and the way in which unemployment is increasing are the two main problems that have contributed to President Reagan's loss of prestige. We have felt for a long time that the Republican Party had serious faults in its national as well as international policies. These mistakes have brought strong criticism and President Reagan's setback during the elections.

President Reagan must change his national and international policies today. The people of the United States have already told him how they feel, and analysts believe it has been a hard blow for the ideas of the extreme right. The U.S. people want a change in policies, and with the elctions -- and by giving the Democrats the power and [word indistinct] in the House of Representatives -- they have sought to remove the pressure being placed on congressmen to enact dangerous laws, such as the elimination of Social Security. The U.S. people love democracy and without a doubt know how to define their future and analyze their past.

EL SALVADOR

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTS COUNCIL MEMBERS

PA051753 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Central Electoral Council, CCE, members were elected at yesterday's general session of the Constituent Assembly. Five members and five alternate members were elected this time, instead of three each, as the council is presently composed.

The new CCE members are Dr Roberto Meza Delgado of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], elected by 32 votes in favor with 25 abstentions; Dr Rafael Hasbun of the Nationalist Republican Alliance [Arena], elected by 34 votes in favor with 24 abstentions; Dr Armando Rodriguez Eguizabal of the National Conciliation Party [PCN], elected by 49 votes in favor with 9 abstentions; Dr Ricardo Alfredo Maida of Democratic Action, AD, elected by 58 votes; and Eliseo Rovira of the Salvadoran Popular Party [PPS], elected by 58 votes.

The president of the CCE will be elected from among them, according to a bill that was announced yesterday at the general session.

PDC Deputy Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes complained regarding Dr Hasbun's election. Rey Prendes said his party often makes "pacts" with other parties in order to elect a given official, but that the agreements reached are not respected. For example, he said, when the president of the Court of Accounts of the Republic, who is an Arena member, was appointed it was agreed that the CCE president would be a member of the PDC, "which apparently will not be the case." Rey Prendes also criticized Dr Hasbun, saying that in the past Hasbun had been a leftist and now he is a rightist. This, Rey Prendes said, "is no guarantee for the faction supporting him." Rey Prendes announced that the PDC would vote against Dr Hasbun. This was done: 24 votes were cast against him.

With regard to this issue, D'Aubuisson told Rey Prendes that in yesterday's election the PDC candidate to the CCE was elected thanks to the votes cast by Arena.

The alternate CCE members are Dr Edgar Antonio Belloso Funes, PDC; Dr Ricardo Posada, Arena; Dr Roberto Amaya Diaz, PCN; Dr Jaime Trabanino Llovel, AD; and Dr Enrique Eduardo Campos, PPS.

ARMED FORCES CONDUCT OPERATIONS IN SAN MIGUEL

PA051603 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Nov 82 pp 2, 34

[Excerpts] "The armed forces are carrying out pacification activities in the northern part of San Miguel Department, around San Luis de la Reina, San Antonio, Ciudad Barrios, Chapelitique, Sesori, San Gerardo and Nuevo Eden de San Juan."

The Armed Forces Press Committee made this announcement yesterday regarding the status of the current situation in eastern El Salvador. It was added that the road between Chapelitique and Ciudad Barrios has been cleared of the thieves who were robbing and frightening the people in the area.

"According to the armed forces plans, the operations currently underway in that area will take several days. These operations began on 1 November in areas which, for obvious reasons, are not being disclosed," the military spokesmen indicated.

According to the military sources, "We are pleased to announce that our armed forces have taken no casualties during these operations. It has been confirmed that 16 of the vandals, criminals and subversives have died. We can't yet announce the total number of subversives injured or killed during the 2 days that we have been operating in northern San Miguel."

GARCIA: FORCES IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF SUCHITOTO

PA060158 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Nov 82 p 30

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia yesterday said that "the armed forces are in complete control of the situation in Suchitoto."

General Garcia said that combined army and security forces fought for about 12 hours to prevent an unspecified number of subversives from seizing the city. The actions began early this week when groups of terrorists, who received weapons and ammunition from aircraft, besieged Suchitoto with the intention of seizing it and to subsequently "entrenched themselves in that city."

Counterinsurgency battalions supported the military units stationed in Suchitoto, forcing the terrorist groups to abandon the area rather than confronting the soldiers, a military officer who participated in the cleanup operations around Suchitoto said.

ACTIONS IN USULUTAN, SAN SALVADOR REPORTED

PA070443 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1828 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Reports from Usulutan Department indicate that early this mornign a subversive group entered California, a village 130 km southeast of San Salvador, where it cut the telegraph and telephone lines and destroyed the San Jaime coffee processing plant, which belongs to the Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute.

The official report indicates that the rebels did not hurt the population or the workers at the processing plant, but that the installation was totally destroyed by fire, as was a warehouse containing 3,000 gallons of gasoline. The rebels also destroyed 200 quintals of coffee that was ready for export.

The directors of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, confirmed that at least a dozen high-voltage posts and towers were blown up yesterday in the sector between Apopa and the northern main highway.

According to a late report, five buses were destroyed at noon today by dynamite charges placed by leftist sappers in various sectors of San Salvador. No casualties were reported.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION BACKS FLMN-FDR PROPOSAL

PA052307 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1852 GMT 5 Nov 82

["Before the National Conscience" program of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador]

[Text] Today we will explain our position on the FMLN-Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] proposal for dialogue.

Our institution has always called for a peaceful solution fo the civil war bringing bloodshed to our country. Two sides are clearly defined in that conflict: the government-armed forces and the FMLN-FDR.

The Salvadoran people would benefit greatly if a process for a peaceful solution were found because it would open new hopes for achieving peace in our fatherland, El Salvador. Many mothers hope to discover the whereabouts of their children who have been arrested and are now missing. There are hopes of giving a Christian burial to the many people who have been buried as unidentified individuals in the clandestine cemeteries, along highways and in many other places. The relatives of those individuals saw their bodies but did not legally identify them because they were afraid of repression.

There are hopes and expectations about the release of the hundreds of political prisoners held in Mariona Prison, the women's jail and security and armed forces installations. There are hopes for the return of more than 100,000 refugees who are now outside the country. There are hopes for a general amnesty for all those citizens who had to leave the country due to political persecution. Through the general amnesty they would be able to return with full guarantees for their safety. There are hopes for the reactivation of national production and renewed respect for public and private property.

The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador [ODHES] cannot but be optimistic at this time when one of the parties to the conflict has expressed its willingness to begin a direct dialogue with the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces in order to find the elements that will constitute a peaceful solution of the Salvadoran conflict in accordance with the UN Charter.

Our institution is in favor of beginning such peace talks as soon as possible and hopes that all political and social forces and sectors will likewise be in favor of a dialogue, since it has been seen that nothing is or will be gained by war. On our part, we will contribute our best efforts to actively participate so that the proposed change toward peace will become a reality, since it is one of the most justified and dearest aspirations of our long-suffering Salvadoran people.

CDHES, (Acus) building, Las Americas Avenue and San Jose Street, Isidro Menendez neighborhood, telephone No 26-2085

COMMISSION ASKS GOVERNMENT TO ADMIT ARRESTS

PA052337 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 13

[Paid advertisement by the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador]

[Excerpt] The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador states the following:

1. That numerous persons have been captured by individuals in civilian clothing or in uniform and have never been recognized as arrested persons but instead are considered missing, as in the case of our Companera America Fernanda Perdomo, who was captured on 20 August of this year, and whose arrest has so far not been admitted by the authorities.

2. That this is yet another case of a person leaving his home to go to work or vice versa but never reaching his destination. He is then reported to our office as missing, and in some cases his arrest is admitted.

We therefore once again demand that the government of the republic admit the arrest of all those citizens who have been arrested and are presently considered missing -- many of them for a long time now -- and that the arrested persons be sent to the appropriate courts. To procede in this manner would show a desire to respect human rights in our country. High government officials have recently said that the universal principles contained in the UN Charter are being applied and respected in our country, and that the Geneva convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war and those arrested for political reasons is being respected and complied with.

We therefore affirm:

Captured persons must be sent to the appropriate courts.

Prisoners of war should be turned over following the procedures established in the Geneva convention.

Salvadoran Human Rights Commission

San Salvador, 26 October 1982

FURTHER REACTION TO HINTON REMARKS REPORTED

Legal Aid Office Advertisement

PA061807 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 15

[Paid advertisement by Mauricio Ernesto Rodriguez, national executive coordinator of the Salvadoran Christian Legal Aid Office, entitled "Peace and the De Jure State and Peace Through Law," dated 1 November]

[Excerpt] The Republican Party's policy has been justly described as a "big stick policy." It has always disrespected the principle of nonintervention; observed a bellicose attitude and ignored social problems; been more concerned with "profitable deals" where they get the lion's share and leave the losses to the "good partner."

To insure an efficient policy, the U.S. Government has a transnational organization, the CIA, which is so powerful that it can afford to have the curriculum vitae of all those who oppose U.S. policy both internally and abroad, with precise information on where they were born, how they think, what they do and even in what kind of accident they must die.

When the Republican Party came to power, this gigantic and fantastic machinery improved its position. Its men have gone from planning to carrying out U.S. foreign policy. Thus, we see Mr Enders, former deputy director of that agency, in charge of Latin American relations. We hear a high official from that agency stating that he gave large sums of money to finance the political campaign of a Salvadoran party. Now his excellency the U.S. Ambassador (ours) in El Salvador makes statements, justifies searches, visits garrisons, holds news conferences and carries out other activities while disregarding the norms of international law and the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of our country, as well as the limitations inherent in his diplomatic position. Thus, little by little, we have become an appendage of U.S. domestic policy.

The U.S. electoral campaign for senators and representatives, which culminates this month, has suddenly made the Republicans, led by Mr Reagan, "very sensitive" to human rights. It is not bad that they should concern themselves with human rights. However, it is bad for them to use those rights as a banner to swindle the U.S. people politically, while using us Salvadorans as a point of reference.

The specter of certain defeat and the international and domestic isolation that has resulted from the U.S. Government's mistaken policy is reflected in general discontent among the people. The people demanded support for, not the suspension of their social programs. They wanted support for those companies that were going bankrupt in order to keep them from failing and thus prevent the resulting unemployment. The people wanted the dollars used for foreign aid to be used for their domestic economic aid programs. This is the reason for the abrupt switch by the Pentagon, the State Department and his excellency the U.S. ambassador regarding our domestic affairs. At the expense of the Salvadoran peoples' feelings, they want to placate the U.S. people, to soothe their dissatisfaction over Reagan's policy by offering to suspend the foreign aid and by demanding "justice" in the case of the four nuns and of the two U.S. advisers killed in El Salvador.

As a result of the need to somehow justify those conventional lies of domestic U.S. policy, we now see His Excellency Ambassador Hinton as a great humanist concerned about human rights, interested in seeing justice served in our country and -- since he does not watch his words -- interested in Americanizing our laws. It is incomprehensible, however, that he should have waited until today to tell us that "since 1979, some 30,000 Salvadorans have been murdered, not killed on the battlefield, but murdered." However, President Reagan's certification "testifying that human rights have made evident progress in El Salvador" has sailed to the U.S. Senate through that Salvadoran bloodbath.

How should the ambassador's remarks be interpreted? As conventional phrases aimed exclusively at the U.S. people, who must be given some consolation so that they will vote for the Republican Party? As acknowledgement of the fact that in our country respect for human rights has not made any progress despite President Reagan's repeated assertions to the contrary?

In either case there is lack of seriousness and credibility. U.S. aid is the background to all the situations that we Salvadorans are currently suffering.

The abuses we suffer were taught by the Americans. The incidents that are often denounced are good American lessons. Of late, there is marked interest in Americanizing our laws.

This being the case, the present U.S. leaders must begin by acknowledging that they are mostly to blame for the worsening of El Salvador's domestic situation. The U.S. pretension that it must regard us as its backyard, as the obliged consumer of its products, is the backdrop to the complications of this tragic and painful bloodbath. They still have William Walker's enslaving mentality. They have not yet realized that they are impassive while we are very sensitive, that they think only about dollars while we think about ideals.... These substantial differences that separate us make their intervention in our domestic affairs even more grotesque. Their intervention hurts our awareness of our own national character and prevents the construction of a true de jure state.

Peace, Work Crusade

PA061951 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 21

[Paid advertisement by the Crusade for Peace and Work, entitled "Executioners or Gorillas, Mr Hinton?" dated 1 November]

[Excerpts] It is regrettable that although our country has so many problems to solve, we, the women in the Crusade for Peace and Work, have to concern ourselves with the by now infamous Mr Hinton (our Ambassador Deane R. Hinton), the U.S. "proconsul." On several occasions Hinton has hurt not only our ability to decide our future freely -- as we sought to do on 28 March -- but he has grossly trampled the entire Salvadoran people's dignity with the acquiescence of our leading authorities, who should be the ones to put an end to the allegedly diplomatic activities of this gentleman, whose presence and attitudes are becoming increasingly annoying to the Salvadoran people.

We Salvadorans neither purport to be the sole possessors of the truth, nor believe that our society is the healthiest or most virtuous in the world. Even so, we have the legitimate right to demand once again that we be respected as a free, sovereign and independent country, for although it may be true that our homeland is in the midst of economic, political and social chaos, this is due to the absurd "social reforms" that your Democrats imposed on us, Mr Hinton. It is abominable that a U.S. ambassador should interfere in our domestic affairs and that on top of that he should be openly brazen enough to boast about economic aid of over $230 million so far this year, adding to this the odious condition that the paltry U.S. aid will be continued only if the trials, already mentioned abroad and regarding six U.S. citizens who were carrying out and sponsoring subversive activities in our country, are resolved satisfactorily.

We ask the armed forces, and more specifically the high command: Do you plan to publicly accept the "murder" of over 30,000 Salvadorans (we understand that they were mostly subversives) who have been "murdered," not killed on the battlefield, since 1979?

Who are the members of this "mafia of gorillas" that is destroying our beloved homeland alongside the communist guerrillas? (Mr Hinton's words were delivered during the speech at the American Chamber of Commerce luncheon.) We Salvadorans have a legal system and our own authorities. They alone should judge, dismiss or sentence both "the gorillas" and "the guerrillas," who with their activities betray our beloved homeland and plunge it into mourning.

Mr Hinton claims he has the legitimate right to insist that justice be served whenever U.S. citizens are murdered. We agree.

By the same right, the Salvadoran people demand that the law be strictly applied against those criminal subversives who, in the name of political insurrection, have destroyed our homeland and have perpetrated horrible murders and kidnappings. Don't pressure our rulers now so that those subversives who appear to understand their big mistake are forgiven and allowed to hold talks, conduct negotiations and participate in political power.

No, Mr Hinton, human rights are not to be used solely to obtain justice for U.S. citizens. Our Salvadoran people, among whom there are noble, brave and hard-working elements, also have human rights. This much destruction and death should be punished with the law in one hand and justice in the other.

We Salvadoran women, who share our love for our homeland, can remain neither indifferent nor silent in the face of such humiliation. Thus, indignant over the constant interference of diplomats who have the characteristics of proconsuls, our courage increases, particularly in view of the fact that our leading authorities -- the lawyers associations, the armed forces, etc -- have remained silent in a cowardly way, once again making it possible to tarnish and trample the names of both our institutions and our sovereignty.

LA PRENSA GRAFICA Editorial

PA051555 San Salvadora LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Ambassador Hinton's Unfortunate Speech"]

[Text] The speech that Deane R. Hinton, U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, delivered Friday at a luncheon hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce in San Salvador has elicited very negative reactions.

The general impression is that the diplomat violated the rules of international law by voicing juridical-legal opinions in a capricious and arbitrary manner although his opinions were supposedly based on statistics. It was a mistake to generalize about the country's criminal justice system, as if the figures he used had sufficient social, judicial and legal significance. Perhaps the country's lawyers will make him realize how mistaken this procedure was.

To this mistake, one would have to add his personal comment about the country's mafias. The "mafia" is not a phenomenon exclusive to any particular country. Ambassador Hinton must have learned this in his own country.

As an ambassador, Mr Hinton should have framed his views within the most elementary principles of international law. These should have inhibited him from making remarks that are harmful to the country in which he represents President Reagan and the United States. Disregard for these principles led him to the tactlessness of using language that violates and offends our national sovereignty.

Ambassador Hinton's unfortunate speech has already been reviewed and strongly rejected by the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry, an organization which is highly representative of various sectors in the country. The Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry unifies views of varying economic, social and political importance about the national reality. In defending the respect and dignity of our national sovereignty, the chamber must have surely felt that it would not be alone.

LA PRENSA GRAFICA raises its voice in response to Ambassador Hinton's statement. The paper is certain that deplorable incidents of the type upon which we are now commenting will never be repeated.

EDITORIAL REJECTS NEGOTIATIONS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA060156 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 82 p 9

[Unattributed editorial]

[Excerpts] "The Salvadorans Must Reject the 'Negotiated Pacification'"

The Salvadoran people must resist by all possible means the perverse pressures being exerted in favor of a "negotiated agreement" with the guerrillas because this is only a formula to promote an eventual seizure of power by the insane extreme leftwing which for the past 3 years has brought bloodshed and destruction to El Salvador. The people must never forget the world's post-war experiences with these kinds of "negotiations" or "dialogues," which have only served as a means to establish communism in many countries, as has been seen in Nicaragua.

Contrary to what is said in the propaganda favoring a "negotiated pacification," the extreme leftwing is not a valid or legitimate option within a republican and democratic system. Therefore, the Salvadorans have the right to reject the participation of the extreme leftwing, even though its militants can, as in the past, participate in the electoral processes and even hold public offices.

The reason is that communist, anarchic or radical doctrines are, as the Salvadoran Constitution states, "contrary to democracy." This not only recognizes that they are incompatible with democracy, but more important it can be seen that these doctrines very quickly destroy democracy and cancel any other alternative. The communists can reach power through elections, but those elections will be the last ones in which the people who foolishly gave them their votes will participate.

"The Red Terror and Dictatorship Are Not a Valid Political Option"

The perverse clamor at this time in favor of an alleged "pluralism" and the incorporation of international terror into Salvadoran political life has only one aim: to eventually turn our country over to red domination as has occurred in Zimbabwe.

Ambassador Hinton was quite right when he said a few days ago that peace, true legality and progress cannot be reestablished in our country as long as mafias can act with immunity, trampling on the rights of many people. However, it is a mistake to exclude from his warning the groups that for a long time and to a much greater extent have victimized the people of this long-suffering country, trying to present themselves as a valid political option.

RADIO INTERFERES WITH VENCEREMOS TRANSMISSIONS

PA051345 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpt] A new clandestine radio station expressing views opposed to those of Radio Venceremos was heard in San Salvador Monday, interferring with Radio Venceremos' transmissions.

This new radio station labeled the government its enemy and said it was aware of the plans of the FMLN guerrillas because it had documentation on the so-called "dialogue."

During the same newscast the announcers, (a man and woman) reported that the subversive organizations had serious internal problems. They added that the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, had betrayed the other extreme-left organizations struggling to take power in the country.

It was also said that a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, who is of Palestinian origin, has declared -- as opposed to what other members of that leftist organization are saying -- that he would be willing to defend Nicaragua and not to continue in the country. According to the rightwing radio station, the leftist leader said this because he is convinced they cannot win the war in El Salvador and have already lost it.

The new clandestine radio station heard this week was on a frequency close to Radio Venceremos.

Despite the interference, the rebel radio station reported that on All Souls Day there would be no attacks on vehicles.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON 'AGGRESSIVE' RADIO CAMPAIGN

PA062013 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Statement by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, alias Commander Marcial, member of the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 4 November 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] We wish to report to the world that the Reagan administration has turned to intensive use of counterrevolutionary and provocative radio stations as part of its aggressive campaign against Central America and of its demented warmongering plans. At the same time that plans are advancing to install a provocative radio station aimed at the Cuban Government and people, at least one counterrevolutionary station is operating against the heroic Sandinist people.

This week, a poorly named (Radio Orientacion) has begun interfering with the broadcasts of Radio Farabundo Marti and Radio Venceremos of the FMLN, spreading its venom and misinformation as an instrument of the Salvadoran Government's fascist psychological warfare. Using the same frequencies, schedule and style of the revolutionary radio stations, it is spreading absolutely harebrained lies and misinformation about the glorious revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people and other sister nations [passage indistinct] all frequencies of the genocidal regime, which it launches daily.

However, the firm unity of the people which the FMLN and the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] have cemented is growing even stronger through realistic and expanding bases. Our heroic people's military and political plans can no longer be defeated. Our sincere aspirations to find just, worthy and consistent political solutions are categorical responses to the psychological warfare to which the enemies of our people are resorting.

FMLN RELEASES REPORT ON SUCHITOTO FIGHTING

PA052301 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Battle report issued 4 November]

[Excerpts] Our forces in Guazapa, in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, won another battle on 3 November in the attack on the city of Suchitoto, only 40 km from the capital.

Our forces harassed the city of Suchitoto and attacked enemy positions at El Manguito and El Aceituno, as well as the 5th Detachment headquarters in the La Cruz neighborhood of Suchitoto.

Following the surrender of several enemy troops at El Aceituno, our forces recovered several weapons and other materiel, including an M-60 machinegun with 10 cartridge belts, 8 M-16 rifles with 45 clips, 788 7.62-mm cartridges and 2,000 5.56-mm cartridges.

In addition, we found the bodies of four soldiers of the dictatorship's army, including 2d Lt (Armando Gonzalez Carrillo), and eight wounded soldiers. We also recovered a large quantity of uniforms, ponchos and other supplies. Our Companero (Arnulfo) played an outstanding role in this operation.

At El Manguito, guerrilla forces headed by Companero (Luis Diaz) neutralized and contained the enemy forces, guaranteeing the success of the other objectives while inflicting seven casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded.

In the attack on the city of Suchitoto, the freedom fighters headed by Companeros (Noe), (Douglas), (Oscar) and (Guillermo Hercules) recovered 2 G-3 rifles and 2 M-16 rifles along with 20 cartridges. Two national policemen also surrendered. Our forces inflicted 17 casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded.

The harassment actions on Suchitoto continued until 1300, when the forces headed by (Manuel Alegria) and (Dimas Rojas) attacked and destroyed the 5th Military Detachment base. They recovered 2 light artillery pieces, 81-mm mortars, 34 81-mm mortar rounds, 14 90-mm cannon shells, 3,215 5.56-mm cartridges, 3 RP77 military radios, as well as a large quantity of medicines and other war materiel. They inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded. They also destroyed a military transport truck and a gasoline tank.

Our forces made an orderly withdrawal while enemy planes attacked our ranks. The aircraft failed to inflict any casualties on our fighters. During this combat we noted the aggressiveness and courage of our companeros. Companero (Amilcar), chief of a guerrilla unit, fell heroically in combat.

On our side, we report a total of 6 companeros dead and 11 wounded, one of them critically.

The total results of the operation in the city of Suchitoto include 51 casualties in the ranks of the dictatorship, counting dead and wounded, and 5 prisoners of war. Furthermore, during the operation the FMLM recovered 2 81-mm mortars, and M-60 machinegun, 10 M-16 rifles, 2 G-3 rifles, 3 RP77 military radios, 83 clips for M-16 rifles, 5,215 5.56-mm cartridges, 10 M-60 machinegun cartridge belts, 788 7.62-mm cartridges, 34 81-mm mortar rounds, 14 90-mm cannon shells, medicines and other war materiel, such as uniforms, ponchos, boots and so forth. Our forces destroyed a military transport truck and a gasoline tank and damaged a push-pull [last phrase in English] aircraft.

Our heroic militias dug trenches and set up barricades in several sectors of Calle Nueve, in Suchitoto.

Issued at Guazapa Hill at 1400 on 4 November 1982, year of the great popular victories

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death; we shall win.

[Signed] Commander (Rogelio Martinez) and Commander (Miguel Sanchez Bonilla)

GUATEMALA

BOMB EXPLODES IN CAPITAL; CLASH ENSUES

PA072352 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2217 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- A high-powered bomb exploded in this capital this morning resulting in an armed clash that left one dead and another wounded, according to witnesses.

Witnesses told REUTER that the explosion, which destroyed windows within the 1-block perimeter of the Tivoli Plaza, occured when a military police vehicle was passing through the area.

The police opened fire on the unidentified attackers. In the ensuing clash, one civilian was killed and another was wounded while in his vehicle.

Although witnesses said that Interior Minister Ricardo Mendez arrived later at the scene of the incident to investigate, neither the ministry nor the police have released any statement thus far.

The explosion, the first here in 4 months, follows a recent rash of kidnappings of students and professors that apparently indicates that the political violence that has been shaking Guatemala's rural regions has reached the capital.

The capital has been relatively calm in recent months, while President Efrain Rios Montt is waging a fierce battle against leftwing guerrillas in more remote regions.

International human rights groups have asserted that more than 2,600 persons, mostly peasants, have been murdered by security forces since General Rios took power in March.

SECURITY FORCES SEARCH DCG HEADQUARTERS

PA062335 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday government security forces searched the headquarters of the Guatemalan Christian Democrats [DCG], the home of their secretary general and that of his parents.

It has been reported that the police confiscated the weapons that were found in the DCG headquarters, which were used by the party's security personnel. Some party members said they included an old shotgun and other weapons intended for protection of the DCG headquarters.

The DCG headquarters is located at No 1038, 13th Street, in Zone 1 of Guatemala City. The security forces questioned the office workers and other people who were in the building. However, the subject of the questioning has not been revealed.

Rodolfo Maldonado, one of the DCG's national leaders, confirmed that the search occured. He said he was not in the headquarters at the time but later went to see what had happened. He said that, according to reports he has received, the security officials acted in a proper manner and there were no incidents. He added that no one was arrested.

Officials from the Government Ministry and the Presidency's Public Relations Secratariat said last night that the state of siege clearly authorizes the authorities to carry out searches and raids like that which took place late yesterday afternoon at the DCG headquarters.

After the search, there were rumors that similar searches of other political parties' headquarters might be carried out. Such actions would be of a preventive nature and would be taken by the authorities within the provisions of the state of siege.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER GORDILLO UNDER ARREST

PA051835 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0028 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Luis Gordillo Martinez, former member of the government military triumvirate that overthrew Gen Romeo Lucas on 23 March, is under arrest and charged with participating in alleged activities against state security.

Rafael Escobar, under secretary of public relations of the Guatemalan presidency, said today that Colonel Gordillo was being held at the Justo Rufino Barrios military garrison after testifying before the military court.

The Army high command summoned Colonel Gordillo to testify yesterday in connection with his alleged participation in an attempted coup against Gen Efrain Rios Montt, current Guatemalan president.

GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

PA061413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1841 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government has presented a proposal to the private sector to eradicate subversion and get the country out of its economic crisis. Unofficial sources said here today that the details of the proposal are under discussion.

The proposal is included in a Finance Ministry document that points out that overcoming the crisis must not be the exclusive responsibility of the government, since the participation of the public sector is only 15 percent and the impact of this is not strong enough to reactivate the country.

The government agrees to maintain monetary stability and an adequate availability of exchange for necessary imports, granting priorty to raw materials and capital assets.

The document also includes a tax-modification proposal that seeks to generate more revenue in an effort to expand public services.

If the agreement is accepted, the authorities will not issue an agrarian reform law, will eliminate every possibility of nationalizing private banks and will hand over some state enterprises to the private banks.

The government also agrees in the document to not increase bureaucracy, apply a credit policy that will support and stimulate the agricultural sector, issue a tax law in November and guarantee the constant and reinforced struggle against subversion until it is completely eradicated.

In exchange, the private sector must agree to increase investment of profits especially in housing, to not increase prices for speculative reasons, to boost capital return to the country by $100 million this year and $200 million next year and to reduce nonessential imports.

The private sector must also agree to contribute 150 million [currency not specified] in 1982 and 45 million [currency not specified] in 1983 to the plan to eliminate subversion. The private sector will establish the rules governing the supervision and control of the funds.

According to the proposal, the private sector must also agree to avoid firing employees, maintain the current wage level, avoid yellow journalism and maintain or increase exportable agricultural production (mainly sugar, coffee and cotton).

According to reliable sources, the discussions between the government and the private sector regarding this proposal began in October. However, no agreement has yet been reached and the talks continue.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY INFLICT 140 CASUALTIES

PA072235 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Guatemalan Armed Forces have suffered several acts of sabotage and a total of 140 casualties in various clashes with organizations that belong to the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG.

The acts of sabotage were carried out against the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing in El Peten. Its warehouses were burned and its silos were damaged by rifle fire. The actions were staged by the Luis Augusto Turcios Columns of the FAR [Rebel Armed Forces].

Meanwhile, the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, inflicted 140 casualties on the Guatemalan Army in four eastern Guatemalan departments.

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR REPLIES TO NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA050321 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1313 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Statement by (Ivan Romero), ambassador "in Geneva," in response to charges against Honduras voiced by (Orlando Moncada Zapata), Nicaraguan representative on the UN Sixth Commission in Charge of General Assembly Affairs -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, I appear on this occasion, as you already indicated, to make use of the right of reply, because my country was unjustly attacked this afternoon within this commission.

I come from a country whose government is essentially democratic and was elected in pure and honest elections, a country of peace that is peace-loving and promotes peace. For this reason we attribute great importance to the special committee report aimed at promoting the principle of refraining from the use of force in international relations.

Within this concept, Mr Chairman, Honduras will never allow its territory to be used to destabilize other governments and will never raise a finger to take action against the great ideals of peace.

We have made the self-determination of peoples and nonintervention basic principles of our foreign policy. Mr Chairman, responding to the accusations made by the Nicaraguan delegation, I wish to emphatically state that my country is not giving support in any form to forces that are trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government. On the contrary, we have been the victims of constant aggression and incursions by Nicaraguan Armed Forces into Honduran territory.

A detailed review of the border incidents indicates that we are the victims and not the culprits as has been charged here. We respect our neighbors to the same degree that they respect us. For this reason, in the rightful exercise of our sovereignty, we will not hesitate to defend our territory and our people, as well as our democratic system of government.

The Honduran Government, as I said before, resulted from free and honest elections. We aspire to regional peace based on mutual respect and pluralism. In that context, we love peace and we have sought the proper mechanisms to strengthen the means that will bring us to that firm and lasting peace. That is why the Honduran Government presented within the United Nations and the OAS a plan for the pacification of Central America. We stated that the Central American problem is regional and that we have to find an overall, simultaneous and regional solution for it.

Mr Chairman, it is not a regional problem... [corrects himself] I am sorry, I mean it is not a bilateral problem. It is a regional problem that at times is caused by social injustice and burdensome political systems.

Mr Chairman, I wish to be clearly understood. There are no counterrevolutionary camps in Honduras, nor is there any warlike sentiment. On the contrary, we have asked the Nicaraguans to retake the paths of freedom, democracy and the free exercise of suffrage, which we think are the only paths to peaceful, harmonious and tranquil coexistence.

My country, Mr Chairman, is not involved in the arms buildup in which Nicaragua is engaged. We do not have the thousands of foreign military advisers who have distorted the true characteristics of the Nicaraguan people. We are not building airstrips like the ones that Nicaragua has for Soviet MiGs to land, or camps for training guerrillas who are to be exported to other countries. The president of the Republic of Honduras and the foreign minister have never rejected dialogue; on the contrary, they have proposed and encouraged it. Just a few weeks ago, we opened a Forum of Peace and Democracy in San Jose, Costa Rica, to make room for all the ideas that generate and spread the principles of democracy in the region. The fact is, Mr Chairman -- and I want all the illustrious representatives who are present in this conference room to listen closely -- that Nicaragua, through its campaign of misinformation, wants to create a smokescreen to hide the serious problems that it is facing internally. The Nicaraguans want to find an escape valve from their serious difficulties and the ideological confrontations they are facing, and they are seeking a pretext and a target. They think this target is our country, but they are badly mistaken. Nicaragua may want war, but Honduras wants peace.

They export and smuggle weapons in the region. They suppress public freedoms, freedom of religion and freedom of expression. It is not we but the Nicaraguans themselves who have been reporting this. The human rights violations have been confirmed by various international institutions and organizations. The oppression of their own compatriots, and especially of their Indian compatriots, was not invented by Honduras, Mr Chairman. The lack of an electoral process that was promised is something that everyone is noting in Nicaragua.

We want to call on Nicaragua in this forum to stop the arms buildup in which it is engaged, to end the provocations on our territory and to find a peaceful path to its own development.

NICARAGUAN BORDER MEASURES TERMED 'PROVOCATION'

PA061358 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano maintains that the Sandinist government's decision to declare a military emergency zone along the border with Honduras is a new Nicaraguan provocation against Honduras. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] [Mejia] The decision is a new provocation against Honduras by the Nicaraguan Government, because there is no justification for the departments bordering on Honduras to be declared emergency zones. Honduras has maintained and will always maintain the position of nonintervention in the affairs of neighboring states. Therefore, this attitude on the part of Nicaragua is, in my opinion, another provocation against the Honduran Government.

[Question] Do you think this Nicaraguan provocation against Honduras could have serious consequences?

[Answer] Honduras must take advantage of every available means to avoid an armed confrontation with Nicaragua. In fact, I believe the Honduran Government is truly making an effort to avoid giving the Nicaraguan Government any pretext to assume a violent attitude.

[Question] Various international news agencies have reported that Honduras is preparing an attack against Nicaragua. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Well, in my opinion, it is all mere speculation resulting from Nicaragua's international campaign against Honduras.

[Question] What position will the government take to deal with this new menace by Nicaragua?

[Answer] Definitely, it is a situation that should cause Honduras to be on the alert at all times. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN CITIZENS FLEE FROM FIGHTING

PA060102 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 3 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Efrain Vallejo]

[Excerpts] Danle, El Paraiso -- Hundreds of Nicaraguan citizens, including men, women, elderly people and children, have entered Honduran territory fleeing from heavy fighting between Sandinist army soldiers and opposing forces in Nicaragua.

Most of them came from the border towns of Jalapa, El Limon, La Provindencia, Ocotal, San Fernando and other important places. They said heavy fighting was going on in these areas. As an example, they said that in Teocecacinte an entire Sandinist company was wiped out and several wooden buildings that had been used for shelter by the Sandinist army were destroyed. They said that several civilians have been killed during the attacks being made on the Sandinists all over the country.

"Our group of 75 people entered Honduran territory through La Providencia," refugee Esperanza Arauz said. She added that hundreds of persons are heading toward Honduras for fear of being killed by those who during the war told them they were their "brothers." At present, more than 350 Nicaraguan citizens have taken refuge in the Masonic Lodge. That place is too small for the many people who have come to Honduras for refuge.

ARGENTINE ENVOY DENIES PRESENCE OF ADVISERS

PA060109 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Arturo Osorio Arana, Argentine ambassador to Honduras, in a statement made regarding an article published by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, said yesterday that "there are no Argentine soldiers in Honduras."

The Argentine diplomat said that the embassy is not even protected by Argentine soldiers "because the protection the embassy receives is the same protection Honduras offers to any other embassy."

He added that the charges made in the NEWSWEEK article regarding Argentine advisers cooperating in plans to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government are "part of an organized campaign against U.S. Central American policy, and Argentina has no knowledge of such advisers."

He also said there are no military agreements between Honduras and Argentina, and that some Honduran officers had trained in Argentina in the same way that they could have trained in any other friendly country.

UN ENVOY SUPPORTS ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

PA061523 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Speech by Enrique Ortez Colindres, Honduran permanent representative to the United Nations, on 4 November at the UN General Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] On very few occasions since the UN Charter was signed has the prestige of the organization been so vulnerable. The armed clash between Argentina and Great Britain kept the world in a state of suspense. It was a pity that the appeals by the UN secretary general and by the UN Security Council president were not heeded and that, despite the efforts by special envoys, in the end force prevailed, leaving deep in the hearts and minds of statesmen and those acquainted with the law another lesson in which the stronger won again. This is admissible in war when you have more modern and deadly weapons, but what about justice? I want to talk about justice. As part of the Third World, we would like to know if the organization believes in the principle of equal sovereignty for all its members. We must admit with much regret that the third paragraph of Article 37 of the UN Charter annuls that principle by granting certain powers the right of veto. The Malvinas Islands case is a clear example of this.

As a country that respects the UN Charter, how can we contribute to protecting our future generations against the scourge of war? How can we establish the conditions that will allow justice and respect to prevail in international relations? In this particular case, I think it is be asking Great Britain and Argentina to resume the negotiations for a peaceful resolution of the dispute over the Malvinas Islands' sovereignty.

My country considers that the first revision of Draft Resolution A3713 in no way predetermines the result of the existing dispute. Furthermore, my country firmly believes that the draft resolution is an honest formula for resuming a civilized dialogue which may lead to the best solutions for establishing lasting peace in America.

The Honduran Government has maintained and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica has reiterated that Honduras recognizes Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands and that Honduras therefore supports Argentina's demands.

Honduras also maintains that conflicts between states should be solved through negotiation and therefore rejects the use of force to settle any international conflict. Honduras also hopes for a prompt negotiated settlement between Great Britain and Argentina, a solution that will give the Argentines full sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands.

Our position is not capricious. History does not lie. The British did not discover the islands. The islands originally belonged to Spain; Argentina inherited that territory from Spain at the end of the colonial period. In 1833 Great Britain forcibly seized the islands and expelled the Argentine authorities. This action never gave Great Britain legal rights over the islands. No one gives up a right when it is forcibly taken away.

Let us not fool ourselves anymore. We all know that colonialism is doomed to disappear. How many countries in this assembly of black, yellow or red populations have obtained their freedom from former empires? This forum is an eloquent example of this historical process. UN membership has tripled since 1945 when the United Nations was founded.

Before 1945 what was the status of most of the states present here? They were colonies of the big empires.

Who lost those territories? The answer is childish, naive, I would say: Those that occupied them temporarily without a legal title. No state can conquer its own territory. A state can defend its territory. That is a different matter. No state can patiently accept having its territory occupied by foreigners. Any government that knows its duty to the people msut realize that it cannot allow its sovereignty to be trampled indefinitely without doing something about it.

Argentina has three factors in its favor in this dispute: territorial, population and sovereignty. If these are being forcibly violated today the day will come when our sons and daughters will see us win another battle against colonialism, which is obsolete and unworthy of our century.

Therefore, Mr President, as part of the free America, we support the first revision of Draft Resolution A37L3 as the basis for a peaceful and just solution that will give Great Britain, with which we have cordial relations, an honorable solution. If it were not the case, India, Egypt and Kenya, among others, are here to remind us that the Malvinas Islands are still standing in the line of colonialism, but eventually Argentina's just demands for sovereignty will inevitably come true. Thank you. [applause]

NATIONAL CONGRESS APPROVES 1983 BUDGET

PA061833 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- In single debate the National Congress approved the nation's 1983 budget, during a very lengthy session that lasted more than 8 uninterrupted hours.

Without any modifications, the budget was established at 1,677,000,000 lempiras. As compared to the 1982 budget, which amounted to 1,625,000,000 lempiras, it reflects an increase of 52 million lempiras.

The Communications, Public Works and Transport Secretariat will receive the largest allocation next year: 422.9 million lempiras. The Foreign Secretariat is among those state offices with small budgets -- it has been allocated 12.4 million lempiras. Next in line are the Government and Justice Secretariat (9.5 million lempiras) and the Culture and Tourism Secretariat (only 7.2 million lempiras).

FUSEP DENOUNCES 'INTERNATIONAL' COMMUNIST PLOT

PA070330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Nov (AFP) -- "International communism is preparing to stage several attacks in Honduras in an effort to demoralize and terrorize the people," a police communique reported today.

According to the authorities, who did not disclose their source of information, "The Honduran communists who live here or abroad are being concentrated in Nicaragua as part of large-scale subversive operations that are being planned against Honduras."

In a communique released to the media, the Public Security Force (Fusep) alerts Hondurans, asking them "to remain on guard, observing calm, while energetically denouncing any suspicious actions by leftwing elements."

The Fusep communique followed Thursday's detonations of four bombs in different parts of the capital, which the authorities attributed to "subversives who are allegedly linked with the Lorenzo Zelaya Front," which blew up two electric plants in Tegucigalpa last July.

"It is also known," the document added, "that orders against our country are being given from abroad by organized terrorism." Fusep added that "Marxist leaders in Honduras have been ordered to go to Managua, while Honduran communists who live in Mexico, Havana and with the Cuban troops in Africa are being concentrated in Nicaraguan territory."

FPR REPORTEDLY TAKES CREDIT FOR BOMBINGS

PA072142 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Forces, FPR, has taken responsibility for the explosion of three bombs placed in subsidiaries of the U.S. transnational Castle and Cook Company. A document issued by the FPR indicated that the action if part of the people's protest of the barefaced intervention by U.S. transnational capital and the Central Intelligence Agency in El Salvador's domestic affairs. It charged that U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte is the leader of this activity in Honduras.

BOMBS REPORTEDLY SPREAD ANTIGOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA

PA071904 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] According to reports from Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, four bombs have exploded and spread propaganda leaflets at various places in the Honduran cities of San Pedro Sula and El Progresso.

The devices, which were set in busy areas, contained pamphlets which severely criticized the regime and the armed forces of that Central American country.

The incidents took place only hours after publication of a charge by Col Leonidas Torres, who was recently dismissed from the general command of the Honduran Security Forces, that the era of disappearances and clandestine graveyards has begun in Honduras. Torres blamed Gen Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, for the repressive, antipopular and warmongering policy promoted by a government sector headed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA GIVES REASONS FOR EMERGENCY ZONE

PA051546 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The government has responded to the demands of the population of the border region, Commander Daniel Ortega said last night.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, member of the government junta, announced last night in Managua's Monesnor Lezcano neighborhood that the measure declaring a state of emergency in the region between Punta Cosiguina and Cabo Gracias a Dios, on the Atlantic side, is the result of demands from the people who live along the Honduran border region in view of continuous armed attacks by Somozist guards.

The revolutionary leader said the U.S. administration is supplying weapons to the Somozist guards and to important Honduran Army sectors that support activities against Nicaragua.

Radio Sandino now presents an excerpt of Commander Daniel Ortega's speech:

[Begin recording] As a result of the daily and continuous aggressions that are carried out along the border region by criminal guards, by the beasts that are next to Honduras and that are being fed and armed by the larger beasts, the revolutionary government has found it necessary to respond to the demands of the people who live in the border region.

They have been demanding that the Sandinist front -- the people and the government -- that everybody there take steps to correctly, decidedly and firmly combat the actions of the Somozist criminals.

We have a long border. It stretches from Punta Consiguina in Chinandega to Cabo Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic. They are introducing arms. The present U.S. administration is supplying arms to the guardsmen and important Honduran Army sectors are supporting all their activities. The results? We see them everyday: People are killed, tortured and kidnapped. People have their throats cut. The guardmen are applying their usual method. We have declared [words indistinct] the municipalities in the border region, in Chinandega, Madriz, Nueva Segovia, Jinotega and Zelaya Departments.

All the municipalities along the border with Honduras, all the Nicaraguan municipalities in those departments, have been declared a military emergency zone. [end recording]

NUNEZ VISIT TO THREE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES REPORTED

PA060009 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Paris -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today reiterated his solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution during an interview with Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, who is on an official visit to that country.

Commander Nunez arrived yesterday in the French capital after his visit to Finland and Sweden. Here is a special report direct from Paris:

[Begin relay] This is the special correspondent of AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, speaking from Paris, France. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council and member of the National [FSLN] Directorate, met today with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. The meeting lasted 40 minutes. This meeting was of special importance since the agenda Mr Cheysson had with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was altered so that he could meet with Commander Nunez. Mrs Thatcher arrived today in Paris for a working visit at the invitation of the French Government.

We say this meeting was of special importance because it is unusual for the external relations minister to abandon his agenda like that to discuss bilateral relations.

Commander Nunez said the meeting was very positive. He said that Cheysson reiterated his solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist revolution. Nunez noted that the French Government favors political and peaceful solutions to regional conflicts, and that it is aware of the fact that aggressive sectors in Central America plan attacks against the Nicaraguan revolution.

In the morning Commander Nunez and the delegation accompanying him, composed of Plutarco Anduray, vice president of the Independent Liberal Party and of the State Council; (Mariano Pien), secretary of the State Council; and Alejandro Rodriguez, member of the State Council's Foreign Affairs Committee, met with Jean-Pierre Cot, minister delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation, and discussed economic cooperation with Nicaragua and the possibility of extending France's cooperation with our country next year.

The meeting with Cheysson concluded the visit of this delegation to three European countries. It should be recalled that Commander Nunez made a 2-day visit to Finland at the invitation of Johannes Virolainen, president of the IPU and speaker of the Finnish Parliament. The results of this visit were very positive. Nunez also met with the Finnish foreign minister, who is very interested in the Central American situation and who spoke in favor of peaceful solutions in our region.

The visit by the Nicaraguan State Council delegation to Sweden was also very positive. There they met with Prime Minister Olof Palme with the foreign minister of Sweden; with (Pierre Choriz), international relations secretary of the Social Democratic Party; with the president of the Swedish Assembly; and with other important people.

In Sweden there was open support for the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal for a political resolution of the Central American situation. Sweden's broad support for Nicaragua was reiterated.

There was also a meeting with the director general of the Swedish agency that provides aid to underdeveloped countries. At this meeting, Commander Nunez called on that institution to help the Costa Rican Government get out of its economic stagnation in order to prevent the Reagan government from taking advantage of this situation to blackmail that government into getting involved in a Central American war.

Meets Swedish Minister

PA070242 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Stockholm (special correspondent for BARRICADA) -- The Swedish Government is of the opinion that the popular explosions that are shaking Central America are the result "of injustice, poverty and human rights violations" and are not based on foreign interests, Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom [as published] stated yesterday.

Speaking before the State Council delegation led by Commander Carlos Nunez, who visited Sweden until yesterday, the foreign minister thus explained his government's position of support for the Venezuelan-Mexican initiatives to secure permanent peace in Central America.

As for our country, Bodstrom stressed the revolutionary government's objectives of pluralism and democracy, citing as an example the recent proposal put forward by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) for dialogue with the opposition.

The Swedish official attached special importance to the FPR's willingness to continue discussion of the draft bill on the functioning of political parties in Nicaragua.

On the issue of assistance, he announced that in coming weeks the Swedish Parliament will discuss economic cooperation with our country for the next 2 years. He expressed his belief that the cooperation will be expanded, particularly in mining, forestry and energy.

For his part, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez told the Swedish Parliament president that the revolutionary government is intent on perfecting the country's institutionalization. "This objective can be achieved," he said, "to the same extent that the plans for aggression against Nicaragua are restrained or suspended." If peace is impossible, the leader added, "we trust, that we will obtain the support and understanding of the world's peoples, as well as that of the Swedish Parliament and Government."

Commander Nunez held news conference at the workers studio installations at which he told newsmen that "the process of institutionalizing the Sandinist popular revolution, its postulates and its principles, through a series of laws" has been initiated. All of the political parties that function in Nicaragua -- 11 in sum -- may participate in the 1984-1985 electoral process, he added.

Responding to a newsman's question, the State Council president stated: "What kind of regime will be established in Nicaragua? Socialist, liberal, conservative, Christian Democrat, Social Democrat? That is the task that lies ahead: to propose, for the Nicaraguan people, the political model for our country."

Meets Franch Socialist Leaders

PA070151 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Paris -- Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party [PS], reiterated his party's support for the Sandinist revolution yesterday. He also expressed its support for the promotion of the process to institutionalize democracy in Nicaragua, as expressed in the proposals of the FPR [Patriotic Front of the Revolution].

The socialist leader held a 45-minute meeting yesterday with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, State Council president. Afterward, he said the PS supports all of Nicaragua's efforts to consolidate political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment.

Jospin told Commander Nunez that regardless of the political models that exist in Europe, "the Nicaraguans have the last say on the Nicaraguan model."

Nunez heads a State Council delegation that arrived in France yesterday for a 3-day visit, at the invitation of the French Parliament, the president of which, Louis Mermaz, he will meet today.

The contents of our talk will be very useful for the discussion of the Socialist International conference that begins in Basel, Lionel Jospin told Nunez yesterday after their 45-minute meeting.

Jospin left today for Basel, Switzerland, toparticipate in a Socialist International meeting that will involve specific discussion of the Central American situation. Nunez offered him a broad explanation of the revolution's domestic efforts to institutionalize the process and of the dangers that threaten regional peace.

Nunez' arrival in Paris was delayed almost an hour by fog and poor visibility at the Charles de Gaulle Airport. Before meeting Jospin, Nunez met with Nicole Bourdillat, PS official in charge of Latin America, who expressed great interest in learning about Nicaragua's democratic development plan. Bourdillat also said she was aware of the important proposals that FPR members have made to accelerate the institutionalization of the revolutionary process.

The State Council delegation also includes Plutarco Anduray, Mariano Fiallos and Alejandro Rodriguez. It will meet with the president of the French Parliament tomorrow and will hold talks with representatives and leaders of various political parties.

Nunez also announced that an important Nicaraguan mission will be visiting France and 11 other countries to study their parliamentary systems.

Meets with French Communist

PA061843 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, met in Paris with (Maxim Brenet), member of the French Communist Party Politburo. The Sandinist leader, who was invited to France by the French National Assembly's French-Nicaraguan Friendship Group, gave (Brenet) a detailed report on the Nicaraguan domestic situation and the threats of imperialist agression against Nicaragua.

The French communist leader reiterated his organization's solidarity with Sandino's people and stressed that Nicaragua's recent election as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council is convincing evidence of Nicaragua's increasing prestige in the international arena.

Carlos Nunez said that in his visit to several European countries he seeks to point out that the remaining months of this year are critical for the Sandinist revolution and for all of Central America. The Sandinist leader added: We want the international community to be present in Nicaragua so it can witness the thrust of the adventurous policy unleashed by the United States. This policy will provoke a disaster in the area.

He said that Nicaragua expects to expand its relations with France, particularly in areas of special importance to Nicaragua, such as the lumber and mining industries as well as research aimed at exloiting hydroelectric and geothermal resources.

Returns 6 November

PA070104 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 6 Nov (AFP) -- "A state of military emergency declared this week on the northern border strip of Nicaragua will not impede the advance of the Sandinist revolution's process of institutionalization," Carlos Nunez, State Council president, said today.

Upon returning today from a tour of several European countries, Nunez announced the development of a "process of pluralist discussion of the law on political parties, as proposed by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR), proir to its debate in the State Council [quotemark as received].

Nunez said the National University will organize a seminar for an open analysis of the law, to be participated in by representatives of all the country's social and political sectors, including the opposition parties.

Nunez' statement responds to criticism voiced by the opposition, which warned that the council -- a colegislative body -- will be a biased forum, favoring Sandinism in the creation of political laws.

The same method of rebate will be used when the time comes for the promulgation of electoral law and another for the communications media, Nunez explained.

We added that the state of military emergency would not be an obstacle to the implementation of these laws, "if the situation does not take a turn for the worse, with an armed invasion."

Nunez affirmed that the council will send the U.S. Congress a denunciation of the U.S. Government's meddling and of U.S. maneuvers to try to overthrow the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, basing itself on an article on these topics published by NEWSWEEK magazine. He affirmed that the denunciation will be submitted to 187 congressmen who have asked the U.S. Government to stop interfering in Nicaragua's affairs.

CASTRO WELCOMES LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

FL061241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1227 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, just a few minutes ago welcomed Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly.

Also on hand to welcome the distinguished visitor at the Jose Marti International Airport were other leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban Government and members of the diplomatic corps.

UN ENVOY BLAMES U.S. FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA UNREST

FL061750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Cuba has charged at the United Nations that neocolonialist interests fan the fires of war and destabilize or block peaceful coexistence among the nations of Southeast Asia. Speaking before the UN General Assembly on the question of peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia, Cuban Representative Rolando Lopez del Amo said it was imperative for the nations of the region to find a path to coexistence and not allow foreign interests to prevail. He added that the United States must first accept the reality of political pluralism for the countries in the area before peace and stability can be established.

CHARGES OF U.S. ACTION AGAINST NICARAGUA NOTED

PA051815 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Nov 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, Nicaraguan Government junta member, recently charged in Managua that the withdrawal of the U.S. transnational Standard Fruit Company from Nicaragua and the killing of seven peasants in Nicaraguan rural areas near the Honduran border are part of a new phase in the Yankee imperialists' destabilization plan against Sandino's homeland.

This charge was confirmed a few days ago by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, which published an article disclosing the measures adopted by Washington for this purpose. The weekly affirms that, in an effort ot overthrow and destablize the Sandinist government, President Ronald Reagan's government is making huge efforts to stimulate subversion in Nicaragua. The article adds that such actions against Nicaragua are directed by U.S. Ambassador in Honduras John Dimitri Negroponte, who was recommended for his post by then-U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his undersecretary for inter-American affairs, Thomas Enders.

According to NEWSWEEK, Negroponte's operations plan against Nicaragua calls mainly for arming, training and directing thousands of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Honduras in order to undermine and harass the Sandinist government. Meanwhile, with similar intention, CIA agents prepare covert plans in Nicaragua with the support of reactionary Nicaraguans.

The magazine stresses that the Honduran-based counterrevolutionary forces, which in recent months have staged over 400 actions against Nicaragua, include Miskito Indians, 10,000 anti-Sandinists and numerous bands of former Somozist guardsmen that act with impunity throughout the Honduran territory. The magazine adds that these mercenary forces operate out of 10 camps located in Honduras, where there are 50 CIA agents, as well as tens of military officers and retired U.S. intelligence agents.

These actions against the Nicaraguan Government and people have been increased dangerously in recent months. As the Sandinist Interior Ministry announced last week, during this time, these forces have carried out over 400 subversive actions against Nicaragua, among these 70 airspace violations, 15 attacks on fishing boats and several armed agressions in Nicaraguan zones near the Honduran border.

In order to organize and stage these attacks and other destabilizing actions against Nicaragua, the imperialist U.S. Government has placed huge material resources at the mercenary bands' disposal. These resources include weapons, communications equipment and other war materiel. In the same manner and for the same purpose, a few months ago President Reagan authorized the delivery of another $19 million to the CIA. The espionage organization would use this money to finance its efforts to overthrow the Sandinist people's government.

To all this we must add the provocative maneuvers that U.S. and Honduran naval units are carrying out in the Caribbean waters adjacent to Nicaragua, a foretaste of the large-scale war exercises that the two countries will stage in this same area in December.

This is why now, more than ever before, the solidarity of the world's progressive peoples and governments with heroic Nicaragua is necessary. Along with the plans for socioeconomic development which the entire Nicaraguan people are currently implementing, Nicaragua is determined to defend at any cost the freedom and independence that it achieved thanks to the (?sacred) sacrifice of thousands of its best sons and daughters.

NONALIGNED BROADCASTERS HOLD CONFERENCE 9-11 NOV

FL051536 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1428 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The ninth conference of the Nonaligned Movement's cooperation committee of the radio broadcasting media will be held 9-11 November 1982 at the Palace of conventions [in Havana]. A total of 19 countries of the 32 that make up the committee and the UNESCO have confirmed their attendance.

Orestes Gispert, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television and chairman of the committee organizing the conference, said that many of the conclusions will be analyzed at the seventh conference of heads of state or governments.

This broadcasting conference is being held at a time when imperialism is escalating its warmongering policy.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GUINEA-BISSAU

FL061850 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has arrived in Guinea-Bissau to take part in a meeting of the Cuba-Guinea-Bissau joint commission.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE RENAMED -- The Higher Institute of the Foreign Service has graduated its fourth class which was dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dimitrov. The keynote speech was delivered by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, who announced the party Secretariat's decision to approve a proposal to name the institute after Raul Roa. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Nov 82 FL]